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U.S., Russia to Begin Arms Talks on June 29

Reagan, Announcing Negotiations, Vows to Abide by SALT-2 if Kremlin Does

WASHINGTON — President Reagan announced Monday that the United States and the Soviet Union will begin strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva on June 29, and he pledged that the United States will abide by previous arms limitation agreements if the Kremlin does.

Mr. Reagan announced the so-called START talks in a Memorial Day address at Arlington National Cemetery.

[The announcement was made simultaneously by the Soviet Union. The Washington Post reported from Moscow. It said Tass issued a three-sentence statement saying the two countries agreed to "open official talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms on June 29." Tass added that "both sides attach much importance to these talks."

[The words "limitation and reduction" suggested a compromise, The Post said. Soviet

Few aspects of Soviet life seem as ambivalent as attitudes toward peace and war. Page 3.

President Leonid I. Brezhnev had publicly stated that "everything positive" be preserved from the earlier strategic arms limitation talks, or SALT.

The chief Soviet negotiator, Viktor Karpov, has been a member of the Soviet SALT negotiating team since 1969, when the first strategic arms limitation talks opened in Helsinki. Mr. Karpov became the chief Soviet SALT negotiator in early 1979 and held the post in the final talks leading to the SALT-2 agreement.]

The U.S. negotiating team will be headed by retired Lt. Gen. Edward L. Rowley, deputy chief of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Gen. Rowley, while representing the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the SALT-2 negotiations, became opposed to the treaty and quit the post to lobby against its passage. President Jimmy Carter withdrew SALT-2 from Senate consideration after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, so the pact was never ratified.

Mr. Reagan, who laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, said: "This is a fitting occasion to announce that START negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union will begin on June 29. As for the existing strategic arms agreements, we will refrain from

actions which undercut them so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint."

Earlier in May, the president had proposed a one-third reduction in the superpowers' nuclear warheads.

Looking out at the rows of white crosses at Arlington, Mr. Reagan was more conciliatory than in past pronouncements. But he warned that differences remain between U.S. and Soviet "codes of morality," and said Soviet aspirations "to global expansion" must not be underestimated.

Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, said afterward that Mr. Reagan had kept his pledge to begin arms negotiations, and he called for "unity of the American people behind our president."

Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, said

the "policy reversal on SALT-2" was the more important of Mr. Reagan's twin announcements.

"I can only hope that the administration will immediately submit the treaty to the Senate for ratification," said Sen. Hart, who, like Sen. Warner, is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Other Democratic leaders and former U.S. officials have urged ratification of SALT-2 during the START negotiations, which are expected to be protracted.

White House aides described Mr. Reagan's remarks as a curtain raiser for his 10-day journey to Europe, which begins Wednesday.

"Our goal is peace," Mr. Reagan said at Arlington. "We can gain that peace by strengthening

our alliances, by speaking candidly of the dangers before us, by assuring potential adversaries of our seriousness, by actively pursuing every chance of honest and fruitful negotiation."

Praise From Bonn and London

BONN (AP) — West Germany welcomed Mr. Reagan's announcement of the START talks as "a further important sign of the U.S. desire for genuine disarmament." A statement by the government press office and the Foreign Ministry urged the Soviet Union "to respond positively."

In London, a Foreign Office spokeswoman said that they welcomed the announcement.

Argentine Jealousy at Papal Visit To U.K. Could Mar His Latin Trip

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

Buenos Aires — As Pope John Paul II carries out a celebrated visit to Britain, overwhelmingly Roman Catholic and relentlessly nationalist Argentina has watched with all the jealousy and occasional spite of a spurned suitor.

Both the hostile reaction to the British visit and attempts here to achieve political significance to the pope's mission in Argentina on a trip here in June are threatening to poison what would otherwise be a momentous national event for Argentina.

Catholic church leaders here have issued daily announcements stressing the pastoral nature of the pope's trip to Argentina and seeking to rally enthusiasm for the hastily scheduled visit, the first journey by a pope to Argentina.

The pope's trip to Britain is an obligatory religious mission. Cardinal Pedro Agramonte explained, while the two days in Argentina, June 11 and 12, will be "an expression of love" for a country where over 80 percent of the population is Catholic.

But the "consoling" explanations, which have included a letter from

the pope, have not seemed to soothe the sense of outrage among the many Argentines who believed the pope supported their cause and would call off his trip to Britain.

"The decision of the pope to go to Great Britain at this time," a prominent former government minister, Rear Adm. Jorge Fraga, said bluntly, "is a profound error."

The pope's initiative has come as something of an embarrassment for the military government, which has long identified itself as a Christian cause fighting against the "decadence" of the West and especially British "colonialism."

It has posed particular problems for the Argentine Catholic hierarchy, which has not only fervently supported the occupation of the Falklands, known here as the Malvinas Islands, but is a key ideological source for the country's nationalism.

"I regret that perhaps there are going to be many Argentines who will not have sufficient tranquility and depth of vision to distinguish between the political and strictly spiritual aspects of a pope's activity," said one archbishop, Candido Rubiolo of Mendoza.

Archbishop Rubiolo's remark applied not only to the angry at-

tacks on the pope that could be heard Wednesday when news of the trip broke, but to the quiet efforts by many sectors here, including some church leaders, to use the papal visit to Buenos Aires to justify Argentina's claims over the South Atlantic islands seized April 2.

Wishes of Nationalists

"We Insist: The Pope Could Go to the Malvinas," said the banner headline in the newspaper Conviccion Friday, summing up the wishes of nationalists and the Argentine military.

The turmoil over the pope's activities is not the first time Argentina's highly conservative Catholic hierarchy has found itself in an awkward position on issues dear to its followers.

Most recently, many Argentine Catholic leaders who backed the military's "dirty war" against internal opponents were upset when the pope spoke out in 1979 on behalf of those who had "disappeared" and asked for a "speedy clarification" of their cases.

During the last year, the Catholic leadership in Argentina has moved to distance itself discreetly from the military government and

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LONG DAY — Pope John Paul II at the end of a Mass in Manchester, on the fourth day of his six-day trip to Britain. The pope later celebrated Mass in York and then flew to Scotland. Page 3.

Fresh British Units Reported Landing As Push Continues

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — British troops, backed by 3,500 reinforcements, battled Argentine soldiers Monday within 6 miles of the Falkland Islands capital of Stanley, military sources told Britain's domestic news agency.

"Argentine soldiers are believed to have been pushed back from fighting positions, including posts at Two Sisters (mountains), just a few miles from Stanley, as the ring of British troops grew tighter," the sources told the Press Association.

In Buenos Aires, the commander in chief of the air force said Monday that Argentine pilots had "seriously damaged" a British aircraft carrier off the Falklands. He said he was awaiting confirmation that it may have been the Invincible.

The British Defense Ministry said Argentine planes attacked the fleet Sunday, but said it had no reports that the Invincible or any other ship had been hit.

The Argentine Joint Chiefs of Staff had no immediate comment on British Defense Ministry reports that British troops were advancing on Stanley from their bridgehead at San Carlos, 50 miles (80 kilometers) northwest of the capital, and from Darwin.

Mount Kent Objective

The latest land fighting is around Mount Kent, a steep 1,500-foot (450-meter) hill overlooking the trail to the town from Teal Inlet, a remote settlement taken by British forces on Saturday, the British Broadcasting Corp. said.

The Press Association said the 4,000 British troops who originally landed at San Carlos had been boosted by the landing of 3,500 Welsh and Scots Guards and Gurkha soldiers ferried to the South Atlantic on the Queen Elizabeth 2. It said the troops, who form the 5th Infantry Brigade, were put

ashore by assault ships via a second bridgehead north of Stanley. There was no official confirmation of the landing from London.

A position on Two Sisters, twin mountains located just 6 miles from Stanley, would give British units an important strategic advantage over the Argentine troops believed entrenched around the capital.

Reporting from Port San Carlos, Brian Hanrahan, a BBC correspondent, said: "The Argentine garrison is cocircled by land and sea. The initiative is with the British."

The Defense Ministry said it had no comment on the report. But the ministry gave new figures for casualties sustained in the British assault on Darwin and Goose Green settlements during the weekend.

17 Reported Killed

It said 17 British soldiers had been killed and not 12 as earlier reported. Their names were on a list of 49 soldiers and sailors killed over the last week in Britain's battle to regain the Falklands, seized by Argentina on April 2.

The list included the men who died aboard the destroyer Coventry and the supply ship Atlantic Conveyor, lost after an Argentine missile and bomb attack last Tuesday.

The BBC correspondent and Michael Nicholson of Independent Television News reported sporadic air attacks Sunday on the Invincible and the ship's escorts, Prince Andrew, second in line to the British throne, is a pilot of one of the Invincible's 15 Sea King anti-submarine helicopters.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said two Argentine Skyhawks were shot down in attacks on British ships.

In Buenos Aires, Air Force Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo told reporters that "undoubtedly, serious damage has been done to an aircraft carrier that was in the zone of operations."

He said his belief was based on reports from returning Skyhawk pilots who had seen "smoke and flames and internal explosions" aboard the ship.

"Now, if you ask me what ship it could have been," he added, "we are evaluating and on that basis we hope to be able to ratify whether it was or was not the Invincible or some other aircraft carrier."

Newspapers and news agencies in Buenos Aires said the Invincible had been struck by at least one Exocet missile fired from a French-built Super Etendard fighter-bomber.

Also in Buenos Aires, Soviet Ambassador Sergei Striganov held an unscheduled 40-minute meeting with President Leopoldo Galtieri and told reporters that the Soviet Union "already is helping Argentina politically and diplomatically in the United Nations Security Council."

Mr. Striganov said he and Gen. Galtieri had discussed "questions of mutual interest and international problems."

Dispatches Tell of British Soldiers' Sleepless Nights in Muddy Foxholes

By William Borders

New York Times Service

LONDON — The first accounts of how British troops are living on the beachhead in the Falklands point a picture of sleepless nights in cold, muddy foxholes, with dry rations, dirty clothes and a constant fear of death.

"Port San Carlos, a collection of half a dozen cream-painted sheep farmers' houses, is honeycombed with foxholes, where the soldiers live and sleep," Leslie Dowd of Reuters wrote. "Set amid the lonely splendor of the Falkland Islands scenery, the soldiers have assumed a terrible beauty."

His account, and several others that reached London on Sunday via naval communications after going through military censorship, paid particular tribute to the bravery of the Argentine pilots, who often seem to be strafing the British beachhead with little regard for their own lives.

"They have pressed their attack with remarkable courage and determination," Charles Laurence of The Sunday Telegraph said in a dispatch. He said the first air attack came almost immediately after the initial landing.

"Within 20 minutes," he reported, "we were face down on the marshy turf as the Argentine plane skimmed the hillside. The ships' sirens wailed above the cluster of helicopters over San Carlos water, and the commandos with radio sets call: 'Air raid red! Take cover now!'" Then the Argentine jets scream in from all sides as men slam themselves into the mud of their trenches, grabbing weapons and steel helmets.

The British troops, he said, "are ready to stay here for months, if necessary, without even thinking of putting up tents, which might be seen by the enemy."

Another correspondent, Ian Bruce of The Glasgow Herald, wrote:

"There are as many variations in trench accommo-

dation as there are men on the beachhead. Bunkers have been dug with back-breaking labor, roofed with plattered corrugated sheeting and covered with turf to hide them from the air. A 4-foot-by-2-foot slit-trench has become both bone and a place of relative safety as the enemy jets weave down."

Several of the correspondents described "combat field porridge," a mixture made from the rations all the troops were issued. It consists of oats, slices of dried apple, salt, sugar, nuts, water and raisins.

"The technique for survival is simple," Mr. Laurence wrote. "Always wear dry clothes when resting, even if it means putting wet clothes back on for work. Eat the full ration pack, 5,000 calories, and have as many hot drinks as you can. This last rule would be easier if it were not for the strict rule against any form of light during the 16 hours of darkness. But life has looked up since the fresh water ration was increased."

Mr. Bruce's description of how the correspondents

file their dispatches helps to explain the tardy and uneven way they have been received.

"Days consist of weathering the cold and rain," he said, "and then printing out the latest story on muddy paper with a ball point pen. The copy is handed to any available helicopter pilot flying in the general direction of brigade headquarters, usually with a muttered prayer that it will reach its destination and be transmitted home. We have no way of knowing."

But grim as conditions are for the troops in the Falklands, they are — at least from the point of view of the weather — worse on South Georgia Island, the tiny dependency that the British recaptured from the Argentines on April 25. Winter is closing in there, with icebergs drifting into the harbor at Grytviken. Blizzards are increasing in ferocity.

In an interview made public by the Defense Ministry, the marine commander, Capt. Chris Nunn, said: "We can withstand a winter here all right."

Poles Hear Bishops Assail Regime

Workingmen's Pilgrimage Is Turned Into a Protest

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

PIEKARY SLASKIE, Poland — Masses of marching men converged on this shrine of the Virgin Mary in the heart of the Silesian coal-mining region for the annual men's pilgrimage, the most important single event linking the Catholic Church and the working people of Poland.

They received what they clearly came to hear Sunday: ringing denunciations of martial law and of the continued imprisonment of activists of the Solidarity trade-union movement. They cheered with deep-throated approval the bishops' clericalism and laymen who turned a nearly four-hour Mass and commemoration into a demonstration of protest.

In what was surely the largest

free gathering since the proclamation of a state of war in December outlawed such events, groups of miners and their sons, as well as men and boys from all walks of life, took over the roads leading to this grimy town, part of the unending urban complex that spreads around Katowice.

They bore crosses and banners and chanted hymns, while the police, snubbing confrontation, channeled motor traffic out of their route.

By 9 a.m. Sunday, when the prime minister, Jozef Glemp, arrived with Cardinal Franciszek Macharski and a dozen or so other bishops, their procession had to edge its way slowly to the top of the crucifixion shrine that adjoins the basilica through a throng that churchmen estimated at more than 100,000. Whatever their number, they made the wide slope leading

INSIDE

■ The recent reshuffling of the Romanian government by President Nicolae Ceausescu recalled an old tradition of the Byzantine court — moving officials around to avoid responsibility for a truly wretched performance. After 17 years of Mr. Ceausescu's rule, Romania is in terrible straits. A News Analysis, Page 5.

■ Saudi Arabia and its five allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council appealed to Iran to end its war with Iraq. Page 5.

■ French Industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus said the country's nationalized industries — mainly steel, chemicals and electronics — will need 30 billion francs (\$5 billion) in state-aided investment over the next two years, a figure dwarfing the 9 billion francs set for state-owned industries in the 1982 budget. Page 7.



WINNER IN COLOMBIA — Belisario Betancur, center, the Conservative Party candidate, Monday celebrated his victory in Colombia's presidential election with two party officials, Misael Pastrana, left, and Alvaro Gomez. With 82 percent of the vote counted, he led his main rival, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, the official Liberal candidate, by 12 percentage points.

Age and U.S. Auto Slump Have Cooled Anger of Lordstown's Militant Workers

By William Scrin

New York Times Service

LORDSTOWN, Ohio — Ten years ago, Lordstown was the most explosive story in American industry, the symbol of a new kind of worker — young, militant, balking at authority, unwilling to put up with repetitive, tedious work.

Today, much has changed at the General Motors assembly plant here, not the least of which is the militancy of its workers.

In 1972, after a new, aggressive management reorganized jobs and established what is boasted was the world's fastest auto assembly line, producing 100 new Vegas an hour, the workers rebelled. They refused tasks. They slowed their pace. They conducted sabotage. In March of that year, they struck for 22 days.

Now, however, the auto industry is in grave decline and the thought of unemployment looms over Lordstown. The huge complex, which had 7,200 workers in 1972 and reached

a high of 9,500 in the mid-1970s, now employs 6,000. Several of the huge employee parking lots stand empty. The line speed is down to 67 cars an hour. Jobs that were once criticized as being boring are now valued.

Moreover, the workers are a decade older. They have married. They have children. homes, cars — responsibilities.

Nick Schecodnick, who in 1972 was a repair welder sporting a handsome walrus mustache, was angry at the company then, saying management must institute workplace reforms such as team assembly. Today he is a clean-shaven supervisor, a member of management; he is no longer a union man.

Lordstown, he says, has changed for the better. Union and company people who caused trouble have left, he says, and the plant atmosphere is far more conducive to good work.

There was, perhaps, an element of hyperbole to Lordstown 10 years ago. And if it was an exaggeration then to portray the workers as a

new kind of rebel, it would likewise be inaccurate today to describe them as totally malleable to company influence.

Despite the industry troubles and the generally depressed economy, not all the militancy has been squeezed out of the workers. Their anger may be less quick, less automatic.

"We have sort of mellowed in the way we think," said Sandi Flanagan, a cushion-room worker.

"We're still militant, but it takes a little longer to get us to fight," said another worker.

"We still have strong convictions," said B.C. Cavalcante, who was coaching in a softball game between the maintenance and inspection departments.

But the workers still fight their company — and their international union.

Recently, by a vote of 4,357 to 1,296, they rejected a contract, and its precedent-setting concessions, that had been worked out by GM and United Auto Workers.

Last week they refused to re-elect the president of Local 1112, Martin Ford, a member of the union's international bargaining team and a supporter of the concessions. Mr. Ford faced a runoff election Monday.

In addition, local bargaining has begun, and the workers are expected to contest bitterly any local concessions.

Bad blood remains between the local and the international union. Some local workers regard the UAW as allies of management. The international considers the local militant and unruly. The local union defied the international recently and organized a meeting of GM assembly plant workers to discuss ways to resist local concessions.

When GM finished the Lordstown complex in 1966, it thought it had found a perfect location. The site, near Interstate 80 in northeastern Ohio, would attract workers from farms as well as old manufacturing cities such as Niles, Youngstown and Akron, the company be-

lieved. The workers, it was thought, would be accustomed to hard work and not given to complaints.

In 1970, GM began production here of its new subcompact Vega, on which it had spent millions in development. Sophisticated robot welders were used and GM touted the car and its manufacturing techniques as answers to European and Japanese imports.

In October, 1971, GM placed control of its Lordstown operations in the hands of new management, which rapidly instituted significant reorganization. Jobs were eliminated or consolidated. Some employees were given extra work. The assembly line began turning out new Vegas at 100 an hour.

This brought the workers' rebellion, slowdowns, sabotage and strike. Five thousand grievances piled up, and reporters and authors descended on Lordstown like archaeologists to a dig.

What emerged, in 1972 and into the mid-

1970s, was called the "Lordstown syndrome," or the blue-collar blues. It was reported that militant young workers like those at Lordstown, where the average age was 24, would no longer put up with monotonous tasks, they would not be treated like robots.

"I think what was portrayed was true to a point," said Bill Bowers, Local 1112 vice president. But he added that once writers "had depleted the words available to describe the situation, they began digging for everything they could to paint a picture of militancy."

Some militancy remains today, but most workers agree that GM is far less authoritarian than they used to consider it.

"They have a lot of worker-involvement programs to be able to relate to the worker in a better fashion, not just dictate as a white shirt," Mr. Bowers said.

"The biggies of top management have told

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Britain's Tactical Successes in Battle Credited To Well-Officered Troops With High Mobility

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British victories at Goose Green and Darwin, where the British were reportedly outnumbered 2 to 1, appear to vindicate the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's doctrine that aggressive, well-officered infantry constantly on the move can defeat a numerically superior enemy tied to fixed defenses.

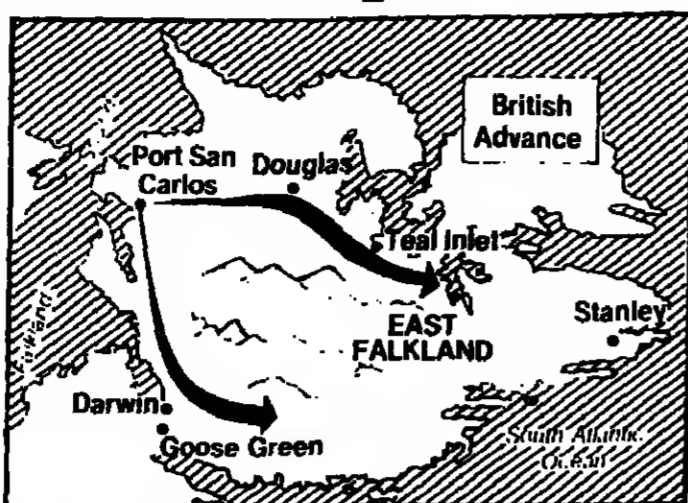
British military sources believe that similar tactics, supported by naval gunfire and Harrier jets, should enable the paratroopers and marine commandos to engage the Argentine garrison at Stanley on something like even terms. These sources are confident that the superior training and morale of the British professionals will be decisive.

The unknown ingredient in the tactical situation is how and where the British 5th Brigade will be used. The brigade, made up of two Guards battalions and one Gurkha battalion, has now been transferred from the Queen Elizabeth 2 to assault ships and represents Rear Adm. John F. Woodward's floating reserve.

Infantry Vs. Planes

British infantry operations so far have been characterized by the use of heavy weapons to prepare for well-planned rushes against Argentine positions. Boca House, an Argentine position strengthened by bunkers near Darwin, was demolished by fire from Milan anti-tank missiles while paratroopers swept around the fortification to neutralize supporting forces, according to British sources.

The operations also supported the tactical concept that trained infantrymen with anti-aircraft missiles can deal with attacks from low-flying aircraft. The infantry in the Darwin-Goose Green assault were attacked by six Pucara fighter-bombers. Blowpipe missiles and machine-gun fire reportedly shot



British are advancing in a two-pronged drive toward Stanley.

down four of the Argentine planes.

Another element in the operation's success was the stamina of the British troops, according to the British sources. Despite four weeks at sea, they have been able to carry heavy packs and wrestle Milan missiles and mortars over treacherous ground to the point of attack, military sources said.

Officers assessing the first engagement also note that in fire-fights the British infantry's mobility has been a telling factor. Offensive operations in darkness, these officers conceded, have led to some exchanges of fire between British troops, with "some casualties." But, they said, the company commanders have been able to maintain the tempo of attack.

As two British columns move toward Stanley by the northern and southern approaches, the quality of the Argentine defenses on both routes becomes increasingly important. Intelligence information from the field during operations is necessarily sketchy, but the first estimates emphasize three points:

• Many of the 1,400 Argentine infantrymen captured so far have complained of insufficient rations, probably the result of the British air and sea blockade, and of shortages of some types of ammunition.

• Argentine training, which was fairly intensive on the mainland, has been neglected on the island. Instead, the men have spent much of their time building fortifications, which the prisoners said have not stood up against naval gunfire or strafing by Harriers.

• Argentine morale has broken under fire in several instances. Troops do not panic and run. Instead, white flags come out, and they surrender.

British sources warn, however, that the hard core of the Stanley garrison is Argentine marines, who are expected to fight hard.

Counting this view is the behavior of Argentine marines on South Georgia Island, who surrendered after only perfunctory resistance.

A non-British defense attaché here believes that the Argentine prisoners, officers as well as enlisted men, are "singing like canaries"

to their British interrogators. If this is true, then there is little the attackers will not know about the garrison when the offensive against Stanley begins.

One obvious effect of the British air and sea blockade on the garrison is that the defenders are short of food and ammunition. Another effect, more significant for morale, is that they cannot hope for reinforcement to replace a force depleted by casualties and in some cases by surrender.

British sources acknowledge that some Argentine C-130 transports flying from the mainland probably ran the blockade earlier this month. But they believe that after May 21, when the landings began in the Port San Carlos area, Argentine air supply became impossible.

Unless the Argentine Air Force is prepared to intervene in strength, the garrison's position is increasingly precarious. The Ministry of Defense here has reported that Argentina has lost 17 Mirage-3s and 23 A-4 Skyhawks. These two aircraft are Argentina's best and are flown by the best pilots.

Neutral military estimates here are that the Argentines, despite the gallantry of their attacks on British warships and merchantmen during and after the landings, are not now in a position to launch more than sporadic attacks on the British land forces advancing eastward across the island.

The landing of the 5th Brigade would provide a better target if the Argentines could muster the planes. But that landing, analysts emphasize, is likely to be made on the east coast of the island, closer to the Harriers from the two aircraft carriers and farther from Argentina's mainland bases. Moreover, the 5th Brigade, like the force landed at San Carlos Bay, will be armed with Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles and light anti-aircraft guns.



Argentine Air Force crewmen load a bomb on a fighter-bomber at a base in southern Argentina for a South Atlantic mission.

Polish Workers Hold Huge Religious Rally

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Poland's most sacred image. But since the imposition of martial law, the visit has been put into doubt and the church in Poland has made known that it considers the anniversary a yearlong event, allowing the pope to delay his coming.

Bishop Bednorz, who heads the episcopate's Commission on Pastoral Care for Workers and has long been called "the workers' bishop," was cheered many times during his address. The 74-year-old prelate was also celebrating the 50th anniversary of his ordination.

But more than his ordination, his speech was marked by many gestures of solemn assent among the groups of miners in black uniforms and plumed hats who were massed at the foot of the altar. Clearly, the bishop was addressing concerns that they shared.

Trip Angers Argentines

(Continued from Page 1)

has spoken out more strongly on violations of human rights. But, like the political and labor leaders directing opposition to the armed forces, prominent church officials here have been quick to endorse the military's invasion of the Falklands and its determination to defend them.

Archbishop Vincente Zaste, one of the most outspoken of the government's critics on human rights, recently defined the South Atlantic conflict as "a threat to our fatherland," and, while denouncing British rule, said that the island's occupation was causing a resurgence of Argentina's spirit, "which shows all of its greatness in these times."

Now, with many Argentines already turning their backs on what appears to be a losing cause, local church leaders' explanation of the pope's presence on enemy territory have been marked by distinctly defensive tones.

Cardinal Aramburu, who returned from Rome last week with the news of the pope's plan, conceded that "this trip by John Paul II could have produced a bad impression here," but hastened to add that the visit was necessary to resolve "a difficult psychological situation for Catholics and for the pope himself."

Isidoro Stefano, the archbishop of the province of San Juan, declared that the pope "will show the word of peace" to Britain "in favor of Argentina."

Hanoi Says Japan Is Escalating Arms

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnam accused Japan on Monday of "plunging headlong into the costly, dangerous arms race" in response to U.S. pressure to form an anti-Soviet alliance.

Radio Hanoi, monitored in Bangkok, cited a large-scale military exercise held in northern Japan on May 23 and an increase Japan's military budget by 7.75 percent. "Certain Japanese authorities have trumped up a so-called threat from the Soviet Union to justify their armaments policy," the radio said.

It said the recent visits of Vice President Bush and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger to Japan showed that the United States was trying to bring together China, Japan and South Korea into an anti-Soviet alliance.

E. German Couple Defect

United Press International

ANKARA — An East German couple who hid in a truck have defected to Turkey and asked for asylum in West Germany, officials said Monday. Helmut Elser, 35, and his 23-year-old fiancée, Regine, hid in a 3-foot-square special compartment behind the driver's seat during the four-day journey through Eastern Europe.

Despite NATO Entry, Spain Says It Will Not Support U.K. in Crisis

Front Agency Dispatches

MADRID — One day after it entered the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Spain declared Monday that it was not allied with Britain in the Falkland Islands conflict.

"Spain is allied to England in the context of defending democracy," said José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the foreign minister. "It is absolutely not allied to England in the Malvinas." Argentine calls the disputed islands the Malvinas.

"This dual sense of belonging is not contradictory," the foreign minister added. "It is something we will bring to the alliance and will make it [NATO] take a more positive attitude to our sister nations in Latin America."

The 16th Member

At Funchal on the Portuguese island of Madeira, José Luis Linares, NATO's secretary-general, who is attending the spring session of the North Atlantic Assembly, said Sunday that all NATO countries remain firmly behind Britain in its battle with Argentina for the Falkland Islands, but that alliance defenses have been weakened by the conflict. The assembly brings together legislators from NATO countries to discuss the alliance's policies.

"The countries of the alliance are unanimous in their support of Britain," Mr. Linares said. "It goes without saying that NATO's defenses have been weakened by British ships' being moved to the South Atlantic, but it is not a world crisis and can be overcome."

Spain became the 16th member of NATO on Sunday. It brings to the alliance strategic naval bases, a modern air force and a 255,000-member army.

Spain has been consistent in its position on the Falklands, saying that Argentina should have sovereignty over the islands and de-nouncing British "colonialism" — an allusion to Britain's continued hold on Gibraltar, at Spain's southernmost tip. However, Spain has also opposed the Argentine military invasion of the Falklands and has called instead for a negotiated settlement.

Spain's accession to NATO took most Spaniards by surprise and provoked protests on all sides. News of Spain's formal accession broke in Madrid only late Saturday night in a terse Foreign Office statement. The youth wing of the opposition Socialist Party accused Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo on Monday of pushing Spain into NATO through the back door.

Critics of Government

The usually pro-government daily *Diario 16*, in its editorial published Monday, criticized the government for conceding Spain's entry in an undignified "sprint." The editorial asked whether the speed was a result of government fears of a Socialist motion presented just 48 hours earlier to postpone NATO membership because of the Falklands crisis and the Gibraltar question.

The Socialists, who campaigned against entry into NATO last year, called for a parliamentary debate before the NATO summit meeting that is to start in Bonn June 9.

The independent daily *El País* said Monday that NATO membership did not have total support in Spain and that the country, with its traditional links to Latin America, was now caught in a cross fire because of the Falklands crisis.

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Critics of Government

Vigil Still Kept for Victims of Argentine Junta

Despite War, Families Press for Answers on Loved Ones

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — In the midst of the war on the Falkland Islands, the unanswered questions about the thousands of disappeared Argentines in the mid-1970s still linger.

In the Plaza de Mayo, the scene in recent weeks has been demonstrations of patriotic fervor over the Falklands, relatives of the *desaparecidos*, or "the disappeared," continue their somber weekly marches in front of the Casa Rosada, the presidential palace.

They are Argentines, the marchers say, and naturally they support the war for the land they believe is theirs. But they also want to remind the military government that they still need to know the fate of their loved ones.

"We are patriots," said one woman. "This is like fighting on the front — a different front."

She was there on a recent afternoon with about 500 other relatives of the missing. Most of them are women, known as the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo. Most of them wear white kerchiefs on their heads, embroidered with the names of their missing loved ones and the dates they disappeared. Some wear laminated photographs of them on their chests.

"If my son were here, he would be fighting at the front," said a mother whose son, disappeared four years ago, "if he lost his life fighting, it would be one thing, but to lose it in a concentration camp? Ay, for what?"

The war over the Falklands, or the Malvinas as they are known here, came just as Argentina was trying, with some success, to cleanse its image in the area of human rights. The effort was part of a broader move by the government of Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri to loosen some of the political and social strictures — in part to help revive ties with the since-vilified United States.

The government had begun reducing military involvement in business and labor activities, returning to something more like a free market economy, and loosening limits on the press. It was talking of finding a way to an eventual return to democracy, with hopes of

allowing political parties to function freely again as early as June. That is now expected to be delayed.

"Things have changed a lot," said a leading Argentine human rights activist. "Now there are no killings, there are no kidnappings. Now we invade islands."

The government's change in attitude had been increasingly apparent, but whether it will be able to continue on this new course has been thrown into doubt by the war.

The number of persons who were swept up in the anti-guerrilla campaign in the mid-to-late 1970s and were not to be heard from is estimated at between 6,000 and 20,000. As recently as February, a retired general, Luciano Benjamin Menéndez, said that the people unaccounted for had "disappeared" and nobody knows where they are and that "it would be best, then, that they be forgotten."

But a month later, Interior Minister Gen. Alfredo St. Jean promised that the government would try to account for the disappearances "in a reasonable time." He said that many would be found to be living abroad or to have been killed in combat with the military in what is known here as the dirty war.

Those plans have now been delayed. "We are still working on it," Col. Bernardo Menéndez, the deputy interior minister, said in an interview, "but because of the conflict with the English we have other concerns." He promised that the government would renew its efforts when the hostilities ended.

To the surprise of Capt. Alfredo Astiz when the British took the island of South Georgia, for instance, reawakened painful memories. Human rights groups say that Capt. Astiz tortured many of those seized in the campaign against urban guerrillas and was responsible for their disappearances.

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Floods in Central America

Reston

MANAGUA — More than 440 people are dead or missing in floods that have swept through Honduras and Nicaragua over the last 10 days, authorities said.

Age and Auto Slump Cool Workers' Anger

(Continued from Page 1)

the plant people: It's time to get along with your people," Mrs. Flanagan said.

GM says production quality is high and problems with workers, whose average age is now in the early 30s, are few. Assembly line production is lower, but the union says workers have eased in some cases. For instance, a task that might have had to be done in 36 seconds a decade ago today might be stretched to 42 or 44

Officially or Privately, Russians Ambivalent About Peace and War

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Few aspects of Soviet life today seem as ambivalent as popular attitudes toward peace and war.

At the end of a Communist Youth League convention in Moscow recently, thousands of youths held a mass anti-war rally, one of numerous demonstrations being staged around the Soviet Union before the UN Special Session on Disarmament starts.

The rally followed an invariable pattern and, according to Tass, it "expressed full and un-

trated the dual directions of official Soviet policy on military matters — on the one hand a constant, insistent campaign, at home and abroad, to portray the Soviet Union as the world's foremost "champion of peace," and on the other an equally strong effort to maintain war readiness, from civil-defense training among schoolchildren and a national network of military-oriented sports organizations to universal military obligation for young men.

Anti-War Song

The official ambivalence often seems to reflect the dominant attitude among the majority of Russians, who share a genuine fear of another war after the devastation of World War II but can turn hostile when they sense that their security is threatened.

Earlier in May, veterans bedecked with medals gathered around Moscow to celebrate the anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany. Yuri M. Balandin, 62, once a sergeant on the German front, was one of the thousands who gathered in front of the Bolshoi Theater. He fondly remembered the Americans he had met on the Elbe River 40 years earlier as "wonderful people," and he pointed with unforgotten emotion to a blue sky "clear of enemy planes."

When the talk turned to current U.S.-Soviet relations, his tone abruptly changed. "Tell that warmonger Reagan that if anybody starts war, we're ready," he said.

That mood was captured in the words of a popular song that was being sung by another cluster of veterans: "We're peaceful people. But

our armored train stands ready on the side-tracks."

That evening, thousands of youths flowed into a city center closed to traffic. Several, with a guitarist, quickly attracted a large crowd when they launched into a Russian version of "Ain't Gonna Study War No More," with the additional refrain "and we won't take our oath."

The theme of pacifism, of resistance to military service, struck a jarring note against the background of veterans' heavy medals and difficult memories. The youths' song, accompanied by furtive glances, seemed as tacitly rebellious as the ban-the-bomb logos proliferating on Moscow walls alongside the initials of favorite sports teams.

Impressive Numbers

The Komsomol youths, the veterans and the pacifists are all strands of a national mood that combines an ardent yearning for peace and a menacing insecurity and distrust. There is an older generation unable to forget World War II and the years of overwhelming U.S. military superiority, there is the conviction that survival depends on constant vigilance, and there is a younger generation dabbling with pacifism as one aspect of a more general malaise.

Contributing to the mood is a preoccupation with peace in Soviet propaganda that often verges on obsession.

Mr. "peace" — is by far the most heavily taxed word in the Soviet propaganda lexicon. It is endlessly repeated in outdoor banners, in

newspapers, in the titles of committees and councils, as the focus of rallies.

Behind the publicity lies a peace apparatus that can marshal impressive numbers, even by Soviet standards. The official state-supported Soviet Peace Committee says it has 80 million members. A Communist Youth League letter-writing campaign against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe has drawn more than 8 million letters.

The tactics of Soviet peace propagandists abroad have led to expulsions and charges of clandestine payments to Western anti-war groups. Whether such measures have seriously influenced Western peace movements is open to question, but at home the propaganda has evidently fallen on fertile ground.

Americans traveling through the Soviet Union are constantly beset with assurances that Soviet people want peace, with the insinuation — often spelled out — that Washington, and specifically President Reagan, are the exclusive fomenters of the arms race and of the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Such perceptions are reinforced through daily commentaries in the Soviet press and on television, contrasting "peace-loving" Soviet disarmament proposals and other "peace initiatives" to the devious, militaristic state of mind attributed to Mr. Reagan.

Soviet officials seem to have become concerned that the peace campaign may be proving too successful and contributing to the spread of pacifist tendencies among Soviet youth. On this score, official attitudes are unambivalent: Pac-

ifism is fine for export, but not for domestic consumption.

In January, Pravda carried an enthusiastic editorial that hailed the anti-war movement in Western Europe as "the vital cause of the peoples." The same newspaper had earlier declared that "our propaganda must decisively rid itself of the traces of pacifism that are occasionally to be found in some instructional or propaganda materials."

More recently, the Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, wrote in a pamphlet that there must be a resolute struggle against "complacency and elements of pacifism."

Despite such expressions of anxiety, there is no evidence that Soviet-style pacifism is anything similar in scope or content to the Western peace movement. It is a trend among youths who are increasingly cynical about the inflexible dogma of their elders.

The official opposition to pacifism has been matched by the Soviet aversion to any spontaneous manifestation of anti-war feelings. All peace rallies are carefully orchestrated, and the theme is invariably support for Soviet policies and denunciation of Western warmongering. Any suggestion that the Soviet Union is also responsible for the arms race is resolutely rejected.

Seven foreigners who tried last month to unfurl a hand-lettered banner in Red Square that read "Bread, Life and Disarmament" quickly learned that such actions are forbidden. They were bundled off by security agents within two minutes of starting their demonstration.

Pope Celebrates Mass At Manchester, York, Then Flies to Scotland

United Press International

YORK, England — Pope John Paul II addressed a quarter of a million people Monday at a raucous mass near the spot where Constantine the Great, who brought about the Christianization of the Roman Empire, was proclaimed emperor in A.D. 306.

Earlier on the fourth day of his visit, the pontiff celebrated an evening Mass for about 300,000 people in Manchester and met with the chief rabbi of the British Commonwealth, Immanuel Jakobovits. Later he flew to Scotland, where he was scheduled to meet with leaders of the Church of Scotland.

He conducted a service of remembrance for marriage vows at Knaresborough racecourse in York, about 185 miles (300 kilometers) north of London. The city was the ecclesiastical capital of England in the Anglo-Saxon period but, under the Acts of Supremacy of the 16th century Reformation, it became the site of many executions for refusal to acknowledge the sovereign as head of the church.

the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.

The pope said that the examples of such women "inspire women today to take their rightful place in the life of the church, as befits their equality of rights and particular dignity."

Mindful of the statistics in a nation where one marriage in three ends in divorce, the pope said he did not overlook the fact that some matches fail. But, he said, "the covenant between a man and a woman joined in Christian marriage is... indissoluble and irrevocable."

'Distinguished Legacy'

The pope reiterated his recent apostolic exhortation on family life, in which he condemned abortion and "anti-life mentality."

Moving to try to undo the lingering bitterness of the Reformation years, the pontiff appealed earlier for Christian unity at Canterbury Cathedral, the mother church of Anglicanism, and appeared Sunday at the Anglican cathedral in Liverpool, a city where religious differences still run high.

"England is fortunate to have a distinguished legacy of holy priests," the pontiff said in Manchester, where he ordained 12 priests. "Many of her sons left home and country in penal times to prepare for the priesthood. After ordination, they returned to England to face danger and often death for their faith."

In the recession-blighted port of Liverpool, he told a nation in arms over the Falkland Islands that war is "totally unacceptable" as a means of settling disputes between nations.

Referring to high unemployment in northwest England, he warned that joblessness was creating a legacy of "bitterness, division and even violence." Last summer one person was killed and dozens were injured during repeated rioting in Liverpool's Toxteth district.

By his warmly received appearance in the Anglican cathedrals at Canterbury and Liverpool, the pope placed his seal of approval on efforts to bring the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches closer together.

Blessing for Paisley

Also in Liverpool he blessed his Reverend Protestant foe, the Rev. Ian Paisley, while the Northern Irish militant was leading a Bible-waving demonstration against the pope's visit.

In Manchester, the pope returned to his theme of strengthening the Catholic community in Britain, which makes up less than 10 percent of the population. He plunged into the crowd to shake hands and kiss babies as he walked to a white altar on a carpeted podium shielded on three sides by bulletproof glass.

The pope plans to visit Argentina on June 11 and 12. His six-day trip to Britain was almost cancelled because of the Falklands war.

Strike Closes Greek Banks

United Press International

ATHENS — Most Greek banks remained closed Monday except for a few providing emergency money-changing services as a strike by the national federation of bank employees continued. The labor action, in effect since Thursday, was begun to press wage demands that bank governors said would raise some salaries by 50 percent.



The pope arrived by helicopter Monday at Knaresborough racecourse in York for an open-air Mass.

Texas Warns of Limits on Welfare Pamphlet Is Aimed at Flood of Northern Immigrants

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — In what may qualify as a landmark in the art of public relations, the Texas Department of Human Resources has produced a pamphlet entitled "Dead Broke in Texas?" In essence, it says that if you are, tough luck.

The publication, which has been distributed in Houston, Dallas and El Paso, frankly describes the state's dismal standing on welfare payments.

Texas, which anticipates a budget surplus of about \$500 million in the current biennium, ranks 49th in the nation in welfare spending, ahead of only Mississippi.

"We don't make any secret of it," said Bill Woods, information director for the Department of Human Resources. "Texas has been conservative for a long time."

Under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, the monthly payment for a family of four in Texas is \$140. That compares to \$492 per month for a similar family in Michigan and \$327 for one in Ohio.

In addition, eligibility standards in Texas are strict. Unlike some states, Texas does not have an emergency assistance program under AFDC, nor will it provide aid to families in which the father is present.

The state constitution prohibits spending more than \$80 million in state funds on welfare payments, a figure that has remained constant since 1969. An amendment that would change the ceiling will be put to voters in November.

The new pamphlet is intended for the thousands of people streaming into the state from depressed Northern states who cannot find jobs and end up applying for state aid.

"We're not saying 'Yankee, stay away from our state,' by any means. But it's going to help people to know before they come here and get into the kind of bind they can get into," Mr. Woods said.

The idea for the brochure originated with Department of Human Resources employees in Houston working along a major highway that serves as the avenue into the state for many Northerners.

"The new arrivals are proof that lots of people who need a helping hand aren't moochers. They want work," the pamphlet says, adding, "But the fact is that DHR [Department of Human Resources] doesn't have the money, staff or authority to give all these people all the help they need."

Population Growth

DALLAS (AP) — Texas added more people to its population in 1980-81 than any other state, the U.S. Census Bureau has reported.

The bureau's most recent count shows Texas passed perennial front-runner California to absolute growth for the first time since 1972. The figures show Texas grew by 445,000 people and California by 425,000. California is still the nation's most populous state with 24.2 million residents, and Texas continues to rank third with 14.8 million, behind New York's 17 million.

GOP to Make Brown Main Campaign Target

By Keith Love

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — If Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. is the Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate, as expected, he will be the White House's No. 1 target in the November election.

Edward Rollins, President Reagan's chief political adviser, said that Mr. Reagan is concerned about what a Brown victory would mean to the president's economic and other programs.

Mr. Rollins indicated that Mr. Reagan himself may campaign against Gov. Brown, whose low-key effort in the June 8 primary has emphasized an attack on Reaganomics.

Mr. Rollins is quoted in a Brown fund-raising letter as saying: "We don't want him [Gov. Brown] in the same town with the president. He could be a formidable anti-Reagan lightning rod. Jerry Brown is one hell of a gun-fighter."

The Brown letter was sent recently to about 16,000 people who have worked for the California Democratic Party or for Gov. Brown in recent years. It emphasizes the campaign's belief that the Republican Party will make Gov. Brown its primary target in November.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Rollins said: "I think anybody who underestimates Jerry Brown is making a foolish mistake. I think he will run as good a campaign as you'll ever have in California."

Asked if the White House had to go after one Democrat in the fall, Mr. Rollins interrupted the question to say — "It would be Jerry."

Why is Mr. Reagan so concerned about Gov. Brown?

Premenstrual Stress Cited in U.S. Beating

By Marcia Chambers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Brooklyn mother, accused of assaulting her 4-year-old daughter, has maintained to a novel defense in the United States that her case should be dismissed because premenstrual stress prompted her to act irrationally.

According to Stephanie Benson, the legal aid defense lawyer on the case, the argument has not been advanced before in an American criminal court. It has been used with some success recently in mitigating sentences in Britain and has touched off debate as to its validity among prosecutors, doctors, judges, lawyers and feminists.

Miss Benson said that last December her client, Shirley Santos of Brooklyn, 24, a single mother of six, beat her daughter when she refused to be quiet; the child was covered with bruises and welts. Miss Santos, distraught and remorseful, explained that she had just gotten her menstrual period.

The misdemeanor case has been adjourned until November, during which time a separate action in the Family Court could permanently remove the children from their mother's custody.

Elizabeth Holtzman, the Brooklyn district attorney, predicts that

the premenstrual stress defense, known as PMS, will surface in other cases.

Criminal Court Judge Jerome M. Becker, who heard arguments on the dismissal late in April, said in court that the defense was credible: "Inasmuch as disruptions of the mind are admissible evidence in a criminal case, why should physical eruptions of the body likewise not be admitted?"

Miss Holtzman said, however, that there was no "scientific evidence to demonstrate that PMS is a legitimate defense to a criminal action or that it ought to be." Miss Benson said that while there were no conclusive scientific tests to substantiate the effect of the stress, there are sufficient data to show that women have committed violent acts without criminal intent in the premenstrual period.

In two British cases in November, premenstrual stress, known there as PMT for premenstrual tension, was accepted as a mitigating circumstance in the sentencing of two women accused of violent crimes.

Other hormonal deficiencies, among them diabetes and hypoglycemia, have been raised to American courts in an attempt to show that a suspect suffered from diminished capacity at the time a crime was committed.

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The Other Arms Race

The spectacle of American, French, West German and Israeli-made weapons being used against British forces in the South Atlantic is a vivid reminder that the production of conventional arms is the world's leading growth industry. In the last decade, the yearly volume of transfers of such arms to other nations more than doubled. The fraction going to Third World nations nearly tripled.

There was an even more dramatic shift in the kinds of weapons being transferred. As the 1970s opened, arms sales and grants were largely of surplus or obsolete weapons. As the decade closed, the most sophisticated weapons rolling off production lines were being transferred, sometimes even before being deployed in the seller's own forces; in only one region, Latin America, were all suppliers exercising a measure of technological restraint. That barrier fell this year when the Reagan administration decided to sell F-16s to Venezuela — the first advanced supersonic fighters to be sold on the continent.

Arms sellers perennially have sought to gain political favor in return for their wares. But as the Russians discovered in Egypt, China, Somalia and elsewhere, and as the United States learned in Iran, such relationships are unpredictable. When one supplier ends up supplying rival countries, frequently the result is greater friction with both.

The expectation of gaining leverage over recipients' policies has also generally been frustrated. More often, the recipient seems to hold the upper hand: It can threaten to buy elsewhere or brand a reluctant supplier as unreliable. Third World nations with the means buy from as many nations as possible. The ultimate refinement of this tactic is to split purchases between Communist suppliers, as India and Iraq have done.

When fighting breaks out, suppliers' problems multiply. With so many countries selling to so many recipients, it is impossible to predict against whom a weapon will eventu-

ally be fired. With an especially effective weapon — like the French Exocet missile — that the Argentines have battle tested — this can prove embarrassing, at the least. The choice of whether to continue the delivery of the arms during a conflict forces a supplier into taking sides when its political interests may require staying neutral.

Presenting the Reagan administration's new arms transfer policy last year, Undersecretary of State James Buckley described the principal purpose of arms transfers as "not to help a particular regime but to buttress our own security" through the global projection of American power. He stressed that the policy would steer a "prudent, middle course" and dismissed projections of large increases in military sales as "simply unfounded." Sales in 1982, he predicted, "would remain approximately where they are today, namely at the \$15-billion level."

As it turns out, the Pentagon now predicts that foreign military sales in 1982 will reach \$25 billion. Allowing for the usual underestimates, and including grant aid and commercial sales, the total could top \$30 billion. Yet even that amount — way above the previous high of \$17.7 billion — is apparently not enough. National Security Adviser Clark has called for "some steady growth" in security assistance. He pictured U.S. arms in foreign hands as "a real complement to our own force structure" and outlined a "priority effort" to accelerate the sales process and to remove congressional limits on it.

Accelerated U.S. sales may well be matched, if not exceeded, by the Soviet Union and by other Western suppliers. Fancy, sophisticated arms do not cause wars. But they can make them more probable and more destructive. They cost vast amounts of money — more than enough to stifle economic development in poor countries. Presumably, there is a breaking point somewhere.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Protectionism

For Congress as a whole, the big defense issue is how to get the most bang for the fewest tax bucks. But for individual members, even those with national responsibility, that problem often yields to a contradictory parochial goal: how to get the most defense bucks for their own states. The current maneuvers of the House majority leader, James Wright of Texas, offer a case in point.

Allegedly to protect America's industrial base, Mr. Wright proposes a severe limit on U.S. defense buying from foreign manufacturers. The immediate effect of his amendment, to the Defense Authorization Act, would be to raise military costs, exacerbate friction in the Western alliance and, conceivably, delay modernization of the armed forces. It is an example of how narrow interests can threaten effective government.

Under executive agreements, companies in Israel, Egypt and the NATO countries have been competing virtually as equals for Defense Department contracts. This arrangement offers several advantages. It increases competition in the development and sale of specialized equipment. It assures reciprocal access for American contractors in foreign markets. And it permits savings by encouraging joint development of weapons systems and longer production runs.

Despite their value, these agreements are constantly under attack. Congress has already passed one measure that prohibits purchases of defense equipment containing "specialty metals" like super-strength steels. Attempts are being made this year to repeal this protectionist grab, but Mr. Wright is working in just the opposite direction.

The inspiration for his move is E-Systems,

a big electronics manufacturer in Dallas. Earlier this year E-Systems lost a bid to produce radios for Army jeeps and tanks to Tadiran, an Israeli company. E-Systems appealed, but the Army called its objections "totally without merit."

Apparently unable to win by the rules, E-Systems looks to its powerful friends in Congress to change them. Far from merely arguing one manufacturer's case, however, Mr. Wright would forbid all future foreign procurement unless the Department of Defense certifies that the contract would not make the country "dependent principally on manufacturers outside the United States for the supply of that article."

In fact, the government already has discretion to limit foreign purchases whenever "the interest of industrial mobilization" would be damaged. So at best, the Wright amendment would make the Defense Department think again before buying abroad. But at worst, it could come to be read as a prohibition against the purchase of, say, torpedo propellers from a company in Britain unless a parallel production line were created in the United States. And that would not only be costly, it could also cripple NATO's efforts to coordinate weapons development.

There are good reasons for the United States to spend more to build up its military forces. But that only argues against throwing bad money after good. Now that their business is picking up dramatically, domestic defense contractors should need no special help. The Wright proposal offends not only good sense but also the painful effort to improve defenses without wrecking the budget.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Strange Match: France and U.S.

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, host at this week's Versailles economic summit conference, has brought about a quiet, and unexpected, change in French foreign policy during his first year in office.

His predominantly Socialist administration, with four Communists in the Cabinet, is on better terms with the United States than any French government since President de Gaulle took his forces out of NATO a generation ago.

Ironically, it isn't politics for the French to say so out loud. And, of course, there are profound differences in the philosophy inspiring Paris and Washington now. But there is more in common on East-West strategic issues and more practical cooperation on defense between the two than has been the case for a long time.

There remains no question but that France will refuse to reintegrate its forces in the alliance command or to abandon its complete independence of military decision. But its leaders have come to accept as evident, rather than

merely possible, that French forces would join in defending West Germany against attack and that France would probably serve as a rear area for reinforcements and supplies from the United States in the event of a European war.

Things have not reached the point yet of specific planning between France and the United States on how this might be done, but they are heading in that direction. This is of the greatest importance because a major weakness in NATO strategy has been the lack of territorial depth to bolster logistics for conventional defenses on the central front.

If the trend develops, it could lead to a shifting assessment of how long NATO could resist an assault before feeling that it was obliged to consider the use of nuclear weapons.

France firmly supports the NATO decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe unless the Soviets remove the missiles targeted on Western Europe. This

was also the policy of former President Giscard d'Estaing, but there have been doubts about how a Socialist government would view the East-West balance.

Now the judgment in Paris is that there may be general parity between Soviet and U.S. strategic forces globally, but not in Europe. The French position is that there must be restoration of balance, at the lowest level possible, but that if this cannot be negotiated then U.S. missiles should be added.

Meanwhile, French relations with the Soviets have grown cold. Far from the Gaullist stand that France should be a bridge between East and West, the policy is that good French relations with the United States are a prerequisite for better relations with the Russians. Mitterrand has made a dizzying series of foreign trips, but he has not been to Moscow and has no current plans to go.

A year before he was elected, he said that "nothing drives me to postulate the necessity of the At-

lantic alliance, and I would be satisfied with a situation that would make it defunct." During the campaign he repeatedly called for a basic revision of the alliance and attacked "both blocs."

Such talk has disappeared. Now officials say instead that there should be a new look at the "duties" of members, with the clear implication of strengthening rather than diluting the partnership.

There is good personal rapport between Mitterrand and President Reagan, who will spend two days in Paris before the seven-nation summit. "He shows good will and I can talk to him," the French president says of Reagan. "He's not closed to discussion. It permits hope. Of course, his political theory is far from mine."

The most divisive issues between France and the United States now are how to deal with the world economic crisis and North-South relations. France refuses to go along with Washington's demand to cut sharply on trade and credits for Moscow. "We are not at war with the Soviets, we don't believe in a blockade," Mitterrand told American reporters. But, he added, the West should be "prudent" in delivering technology.

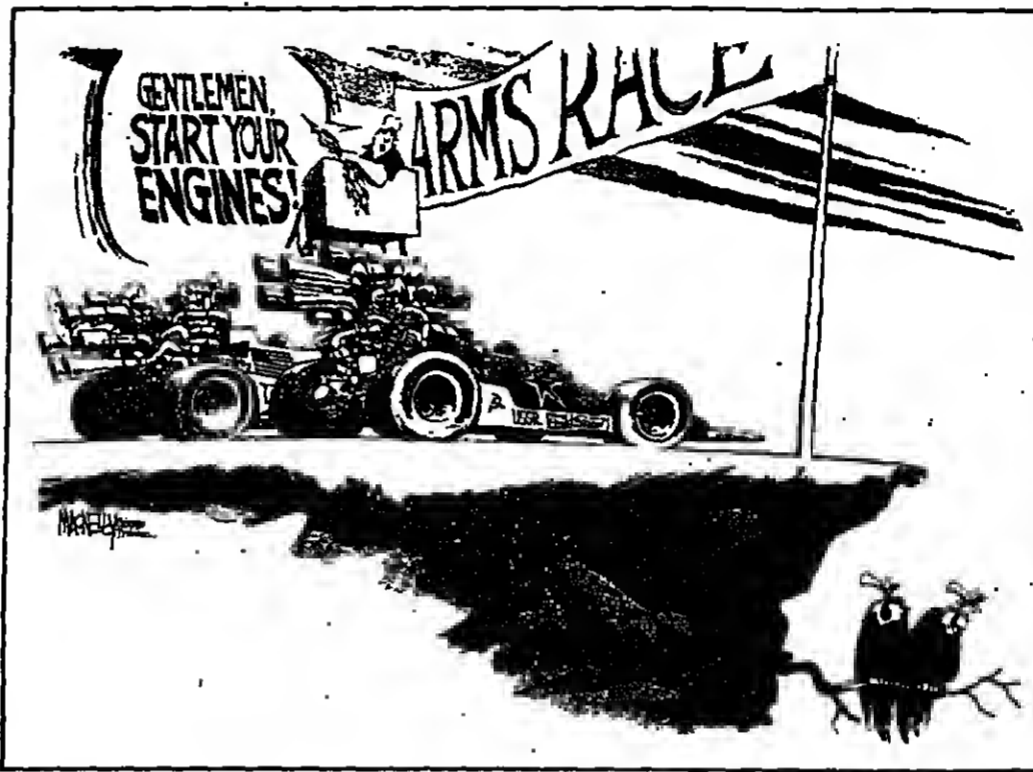
There has also been rapprochement on the Middle East and Africa. Not only has Mitterrand announced the grandiose gestures and rhetorical initiatives favored by his predecessors, he supports the Camp David treaty and his government is talking with Israel about arms supplies.

This shift on the Middle East is considered one reason for the recent outbreak of terrorist attacks against the French, believed to be commanded by Syria. Mitterrand has ordered a counteroffensive on terrorism which presumably means that French security agents are authorized to hit back, Israeli-style.

On Africa, change appears to have come more from Washington than Paris, with Reagan accepting the French argument that good relations with left governments on that continent help to reduce Soviet influence rather than enhance it. Even where there is flat disagreement, as on Central America, it does not seem to be abrasive.

This is a strange match, Socialist France and conservative America, but it is working better than anyone foresaw.

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Versailles: A Need for Long-Range Planning

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Next to taxes and Social Security, little attracts more attention in this city than the question of foreign trade. Any time the House or Senate holds a hearing on import competition, scores of lobbyists line up in the corridors, ready to scramble for the few available seats.

Trade also will be one of the preoccupations this week at the Versailles summit, where heads of state usually sweet-talk each other about the need for avoiding protectionism. Nonetheless each is pressed by political forces to subsidize, exclude or in other ways to give industry and labor at home more than an even break. The underlying concerns are very basic — jobs and profits. And at a time of recession, feelings run deep. A main focus these days is whether Japan is taking unfair advantage of the relative openness of U.S. markets while refusing American and other foreign manufacturers equivalent access to its own very successful economy.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is on the verge of unveiling a plan for new, but undefined, trade liberalization measures for consideration at the summit in Paris, designed to soften some of the deep-seated criticism of his government evident in the United States and in Europe. But few believe such measures can dull the Japanese competitive edge in this decade.

One of the most significant — and underplayed — news stories of recent weeks was General Motors' decision to abandon plans for a new small car competitive with Japanese models, and instead to import 200,000 subcom-

pacts annually from Isuzu Motors beginning in 1984. That is probably good for GM, but in abandoning a struggle for this important sector of the market, it is a serious blow to workers in U.S. auto and parts-supply industries.

Not too long ago, angry Milwaukee workers — saying that the Japanese had "stolen" their jobs — bailed down a Japanese flag, run up as a courtesy to Japanese business visitors a local engine plant. Some unions actively discourage purchases by their members of Japanese cars or other products. According to the New York Times, the United Auto Workers parking lot in Detroit posts a sign warning union members to "Park Your Import in Tokyo."

The battle rages on in Japan in similar emotional fashion. At the end of April, 8,000 Japanese farmers descended on Tokyo to protest any liberalization of import quotas on food products, as demanded not only by U.S. negotiators, but by Japanese industrialists seeking to appease American complaints.

Marching to the American Embassy in Tokyo, the farmers chanted, in English: "No more beef — no more oranges!" The problem is — as everyone knows — that American agriculture is much more efficient than Japanese agriculture. American farms can produce rice — the staple of the Japanese diet — for about one-sixth of the cost in Japan.

Therefore, the Japanese agricultural lobby, a powerful influence on the ruling Liberal Dem-

ocratic Party, resists more generous beef and citrus quotas, fearing that rice will be next. Suzuki's summit package will contain little, if any, relief on the agricultural side.

Despite the high food prices Japanese consumers must pay as a consequence of this protection, there is little organized opposition to the powerful Japanese farm lobby. The LDP has discouraged a strong consumer movement — thus, there are no Japanese Ralph Naders. Japan and other nations, of course, must be pressured to drop protectionist devices. But as Massachusetts Senator Paul E. Tsongas, a Democrat, has observed, focusing exclusively on everything that Japan does wrong distracts us from the real issue: the loss of the American competitive incentive.

Tsongas notes that Japan now graduates more engineers than does the United States. (The United States produces more lawyers.) Overall, there is a declining American commitment to higher education.

Tsongas also correctly points an accusing finger at the "American tradition of confrontation between management and labor." In Japan, as in West Germany, workers and management cooperate and most periodically with their national government to set realistic wage and price targets. We must also move in this direction, putting aside irrational fears of long-range economic planning. Planning is not Socialism, it is not regimentation. Planning is an exercise in self-preservation. Without it, America can become a second-rate industrial power.

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Acrimony Easing in U.S.-Israeli Relations

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The roller-coaster relationship between the Reagan and Begin administrations has begun a cautious new turn. We can recall the euphoria at the start, followed by the plunge after the foolish attempt to buy Saudi friendship with AWACS, down to the nadir when the Israeli prime minister exploded at the unprecedented "punishment" of withholding U.S. aid.

Ariel Sharon, Israel's defense minister, was here last week and his frank disagreements with his U.S. counterparts on parts of Gulf strategy were free of acrimony.

One low blow took place during his visit: a "senior administration official," from the ambush of anonymity, stated matter-of-factly that a shipment of Israeli parts to Ecuador was actually intended for Argentina. Untrue, said Sharon: "Ecuador bought Kfir jets from us with U.S. agreement. This had nothing to do with Argentina. Yes, I'm sure of that." A year ago, the deliberate smear would have elicited a much angrier response.

However, the same anti-Israeli tipsters have been saying that Israel supplies arms to Iran on a large scale and contrary to U.S. wishes. Since that was a part-truth, Sharon responds more carefully: "Israel is supplying small quantities, and indirectly, to Iran. We informed the U.S. of every such shipment."

The State Department spokesman denies that the United States approves of this, as he must; at the behest of Egypt, we are now tilting toward the Iraqis who started the

war. In the same way, Iran's officials have been vehemently denying any dealings with Israel, as they must; such are the ways of serious diplomacy. The point is that Israel will not allow the tacit U.S. approval to be twisted, after the fact, into explicit disapproval.

Why is the government of Israel quietly siding with Iran and urging the United States not to side with Iraq? Saddam Hussein is a murderer. Iraq is under deep Soviet influence. I said to Weinberger, can it be possible that we, representatives of two of the great democracies, are sitting here talking about ways to save a murderer?

Speaking more strategically, Sharon pointed out that a coalition of Iraq and its Arab allies with American support could easily backfire, bringing greater Soviet influence into more important Iran. "We don't distinguish between the tyranny of Khomeini and the tyranny of Saddam Hussein. But look ahead, past Khomeini — who will have power in Iran in the future? Certainly the officers on the battlefield, fighting the bloodiest war the region has seen, will have a certain influence. We think it is wise to leave a small window open to Iran."

I think that any American protection offered Arabs worried by militant Iran should be tied tightly to immediate Jordanian participation in autonomy talks. That brings up the second area of divergence in approach between the United States and Israel: "Why do you push us toward war," Sharon asked Defense Secretary Weinberger, "by supplying sophisticated weapons to Arab countries, especially to Jordan?"

The defense minister, equipped with a map in every pocket and a handwritten list of points he wants to make, is not eager to be portrayed as a superhawk, a warrior with no feeling for peace. He counters that prevailing image with evidence of his restraint in the

face of provocations from Syrian-occupied Lebanon.

"Militarily, the PLO in Lebanon is not a problem, but it would be hard to assure that the Syrians would not be involved. The PLO artillery is deployed within Syrian defensive positions. We have no intention of going to war against Syria; we would like to deal only with the terrorists." That is why the Israelis have not yet tried to hit Syria's missiles in Lebanon, which would bring a response from other missiles within Syria. That re-

straint has its limits: had Jewish children died in recent terrorist attacks, "we would be in Lebanon," Sharon is a large man. "I am not the slim part of our 'slim majority' who have taken on the large assignment of encouraging nonterrorist Palestinian Arabs to participate in self-rule in a West Bank that will remain under Israeli control. My guess is that either Ariel Sharon or Ambassador Moïse Arens (who turned down the ministry that was then offered to Sharon) or Labor's Yitzhak Rabin will ultimately succeed Prime Minister Begin."

As U.S.-Israeli relations enter this disagreement-without-acrimony stage, Sharon asserts "I think President Reagan is a real friend of Israel." In general, the general farmer is an optimist: "In 100 years, we've come from 60,000 Jews in Palestine to three and a half million. In this century, we've built over 1,000 towns and settlements, some of the finest schools, a real democracy. We lead the world in agriculture — you can find our people building settlements for Indians in Peru, and teaching farming in Zaire, in the poorest sections of Italy, in the mountains of Nepal. Despite our constant struggle, we feel secure. We are an asset to the free world."

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On Amity Of China, Russia

By Allen S. Whiting

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — For the first time since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, Peking and Moscow appear to be moving toward détente.

Mongolia, the Soviet Union's secure satellite, recently took up boundary matters with China since 1964. In addition, the French Communist Party, faithful follower of the Kremlin, mendacious with its Chinese counterparts, last November is scheduled to meet in Peking to discuss changes between China and Russia have become more active and trade reportedly is to double.

In the 1950s, good Sino-Soviet relations permitted delimitation and demarcation of the long frontier. But after the Sino-Soviet split in 1960, Mongolia rivaled the Soviet Union in virtual denunciation of Chinese domestic and foreign policy. Moscow reciprocated with a new treaty commitment to Mongolia security, backed by three ground divisions, nuclear submarines and air bases. In 1978, Hua Guofeng, then prime minister, demanded withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Mongolia as one condition for better Sino-Soviet relations; recently, however, Chinese statements have not repeated that demand. In April, Peking disclosed that the Sino-Mongolian border demarcation commission had met for six weeks. Accusations of illegal movement of markers and border incidents had strained relations for nearly 30 years. Negotiations could mark a major change in Sino-Mongolian affairs, affecting Sino-Soviet ties.

The sudden emergence of friendly contacts between the Chinese and French Communist parties last winter is significant. In Soviet official news, the Chinese in following Moscow's line. An exchange of visits as well as a favorable French Communist analysis of post-Mao political developments breaks new ground, presumably with Soviet blessing.

Direct Peking-Moscow relations are gradually improving. Leonid E. Brezhnev's pointedly conciliatory speech in Tashkent in March in which he said that Moscow gave more support to Peking's claim to Taiwan specifically was a bid for better relations. In their annual trade talks, in April, the two countries reportedly agreed to increase 1981 trade by 10 percent. Earlier this spring, Peking sent an economic delegation to study Soviet management techniques. Privately, Soviet officials have given more support to Peking's claim to Taiwan specifically was a bid for better relations. In their annual trade talks, in April, the two countries reportedly agreed to increase 1981 trade by 10 percent. Earlier this spring, Peking sent an economic delegation to study Soviet management techniques. Privately, Soviet officials have given more support to Peking's claim to Taiwan specifically was a bid for better relations. 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French Say Dissident Was Probably Seized By Romanian Police

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French authorities believe that Virgil Tanase, a Romanian dissident who disappeared in Paris almost two weeks ago, was probably kidnapped on orders of the Romanian secret police and will not reappear, officials said over the weekend.

Romanian dissidents in Paris believe that Romanian agents killed Mr. Tanase in France rather than attempting to spirit him out of the country, according to Mihnea Berindei, a friend of Mr. Tanase and member of the League for the Defense of Human Rights in Romania.

"It's still possible to hope he will turn up, but after so long, without any word, the worst seems likely," Mr. Berindei said Monday by telephone. He and other dissidents believe Mr. Tanase was liquidated to intimidate other Romanians tempted to criticize President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian Embassy has refused to comment on Mr. Tanase's disappearance. Romanian diplomats in Brussels tried last weekend to prevent Belgian television from broadcasting a prerecorded program with Mr. Tanase.

The French government has not publicly accused the Romanian government while it quietly explored the possibilities of saving Mr. Tanase in contacts with the Romanian authorities, according to several French officials who declined to be identified because of the government's policy of silence on the matter.

Lack of Proof
In addition, these officials said, the French government lacks any proof of Romanian government involvement that could justify public accusations.

These sources dismissed suggestions that Mr. Tanase might have been slain because he was involved in espionage. Shortly after his disappearance, the government-owned news service, Agence France-Press, carried an uncorroborated allegation that Mr. Tanase was an informer for France's counter-espionage service, the DST.

French officials, denying that Mr. Tanase's involvement with the DST exceeded the routine contacts of a political émigré, surmised that the report was planted at the news agency to discredit Mr. Tanase and divert attention from his political role as a vocal critic of the Romanian regime.

Mr. Tanase, 37, a novelist and theater director, had been living in exile in France since 1977. He contributed to Radio Free Europe broadcasts beamed at Romania

and was supervising a new series of translations of Romanian writing for the French publisher Flammarion.

The abduction or killing of Mr. Tanase — who disappeared after leaving home May 20 for a morning meeting with an unidentified translator in the Luxembourg Gardens — embarrassed the French government because it occurred amid heightened French concern about terrorism and dramatized the vulnerability of émigrés in political asylum in France.

Paris and Vienna are European centers for opponents of Mr. Ceausescu.

Dissidents Alarmed
Mr. Tanase's disappearance has alarmed other Romanian dissidents in Paris. "Ceausescu has for a long time been making his critics disappear in Romania, and now it seems he is ready to start exporting this method," Mr. Berindei said.

Another Romanian dissident, the exiled novelist Paul Goma, drew similar conclusions in an interview over the weekend with a Paris magazine. "Until now, Romanian dissidents abroad have only been subjected to intimidation," Mr. Goma said. "But Ceausescu feels his back is to the wall; it's not the party, not Romania, not the police that feel endangered, only him," he added.

Mr. Goma said that Mr. Tanase had aroused Mr. Ceausescu's personal ire with an article earlier this year entitled, "His Majesty Ceausescu I, the Communist King."

The widely noticed article — published in the French magazine "Actuel" and translated for clandestine distribution in Romania — depicted Mr. Ceausescu's lavish lifestyle, the extensive nepotism that has developed under his rule and the orchestrated official symbolism casting him and his wife as a ruling dynasty despite Romania's nominal Communism.

In recent shake-ups apparently triggered in part by growing criticism of the Ceausescus, several relatives, including Mr. Verdet, lost their posts, but Romanian dissidents assert that at least 50 members of the Ceausescu family still have sought-after official positions.

According to French analysts of Romanian affairs, resentment against the Ceausescu government is reaching fever pitch as Romania's economic problems become increasingly acute. They speculated that Mr. Ceausescu, feeling threatened, may have abandoned all restraint in his attempts to silence critics.

Ceausescu Plays the Shell Game

Shuffle Seen as Effort to Hide Blame for Failures

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The recent reshuffling of the Romanian government by President Nicolae Ceausescu recalled a grand tradition of the Byzantine court — moving officials around to avoid responsibility for a truly wretched performance.

After 17 years of Mr. Ceausescu's rule, Romania is in terrible straits. Once the bread-

NEWS ANALYSIS

basket of the entire Turkish empire, it had to import corn this year from South Africa. Its farms are operated for the most part by women, the men having been drawn into the urban centers to work in now-faltering factories.

Last year, Romania joined Poland and Czechoslovakia in Eastern Europe's club of big debtors. Its total obligations to 213 Western banks are estimated at more than \$10 billion, and Bucharest is having difficulty obtaining a rescheduling of the \$2.3 billion it owed last year and this year.

The removal on May 21 of Premier Ilie Verdet, along with seven aides, was Mr. Ceausescu's way of acknowledging Romania's economic difficulties since, in the East European dialectic, it is almost always "the government" — hardly ever the Communist Party — that is held responsible for failures of industry and agriculture.

Expected to Be Tougher
The new premier, Constantin Dascalescu, is like Mr. Verdet, a longtime associate of Mr. Ceausescu. But he is expected to be tougher in the execution of his duties.

A piquant and also Byzantine aspect of the shifts is that two of the affected principals, Mr. Verdet and Cornel Burdica, are related to Mr. Ceausescu by marriage. Mr. Verdet is married to a Ceausescu sister and Mr. Burdica to a Ceausescu niece.

Mr. Burdica was "released from the office of deputy premier," according to the party announcement. Both men retained their memberships in the Politburo, as did Emil Bobu, another ousted deputy premier. Mr. Verdet further was given a vice presidency on the largely ceremonial Council of State.

Observing these shifts, a Romanian special-

ist at the State Department remarked last week that they showed that the notion that Mr. Ceausescu was running Romania as a family business in which he was the godfather was exaggerated.

Nevertheless, the president's wife, Elena, remains a member of the Politburo and is also a deputy premier, while their son, Nicu, heads the Union of Communist Youth.

Still other Ceausescus named Constantin, Gheorghe, Ilie and Ion hold positions in the party-state bureaucracy.

A peculiarity of the latest Bucharest shuffle is that some of those demoted had links with a Transcendental Meditation cult with headquarters in the capital. One was Aneta Spornic, who lost her post as education minister and her membership in the Politburo. She was reassigned, however, to the State Planning Commission, where, given Romania's persistent economic problems, meditation could come in handy.

TM Crackdown Affected 400

BUCHAREST (AP) — About 400 Romanians were fired or demoted in the aftermath of a crackdown on a Transcendental Meditation group, informed sources said Monday.

Officials have contended that the TM organization operated by Nicolae Stoian, a former electronics engineer, and his Swiss wife was a "mythic sect" aimed at infiltrating Romanian society and possibly gathering sensitive information. The Stoians were expelled last winter.

The dismissals of the education minister, Aneta Spornic, and two of her deputies were reported in the official media. Although neither she nor the deputies were actually members of the organization, they were said to have given formal approval to a Romanian emigrant to carry out "psychology research" and teach "relaxation of body and soul" through yoga practice.

Two high-ranking generals in the Interior Ministry, Vasile Moisic and Gheorghe Zaganu, were removed for "lack of vigilance" amid reports that a number of lesser ministry officials attended Transcendental Meditation meetings.

Other members of the TM organization who reportedly were dismissed from official posts included the deputy minister of transportation,



Nicolae Ceausescu

Cornel Burdica, a deputy telecommunication minister; and several doctors, economists and writers.

The state-run media did not disclose the names of all those dismissed. Sources who asked not to be identified said that among those sacked were Stefan Mileu, vice president of the Academy of Medical Sciences; Ion Minzaru, a nuclear physics professor; Virgil Radulian, director of the psychology research institute; and Marin Sorescu, a poet and playwright.

Some of the participants were reported to have said they joined to learn how to relax or to satisfy their curiosity.

Transcendental Meditation involves the silent repetition of a multisyllabic Sanskrit word twice a day for a period of about 20 minutes. It has been documented by Western academic researchers as having the ability to lower the blood pressure, slow the heart and respiration rates, increase alpha brain waves, decrease blood lactate levels and produce other physical effects associated with the reduction of stress and fatigue.

Gulf Nations Urge Iran To End War to Avert Foreign Interference

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Saudi Arabia and its five allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council appealed to Iran Monday to end its war with Iraq, saying a settlement would avert foreign interference in the Gulf region, while Italy offered to mediate in the conflict.

Iran and Iraq reported air strikes and long-range artillery duels on their embattled border and the major oil-shipping terminal on Kharg Island off Iran's southern coast in the Gulf on Sunday, scoring "effective hits."

A communiqué from the high command in Baghdad said Iraqi jets bombed an oil refinery in Iran's northernmost city of Tabriz and the major oil-shipping terminal on Kharg Island off Iran's southern coast in the Gulf on Sunday, scoring "effective hits."

The communiqué warned foreign tankers to stay away from Kharg, implying that the Iraqi Air Force planned further bombing sorties in retaliation for alleged Iranian shelling of civilian targets.

Papal Mediation Sought in Vatican Labor Deadlock

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Vatican lay employees have asked Pope John Paul II to personally mediate a labor dispute that brought about the first protest march in the Vatican history and threatens to cause its first strikes.

The Association of Vatican Lay Employees, which numbers about 2,000, Thursday sent a letter to the Vatican secretary of state asking that the pope intervene to break an impasse in talks with Vatican administrators, sources said Monday.

On May 3, about 1,000 association members marched silently for about a half a mile inside the Vatican to show their solidarity for union representatives negotiating new contracts.

At the time, the association threatened to hold two-hour strikes at the start of every work shift if an agreement in principle was not reached by May 31. The deadline was later extended to the middle of June because of the pope's current trip to Britain and his scheduled trips to Argentina and Switzerland later in June.

The employees, who organized last year, are asking for wage and benefit increases, pension plan modifications, a 36-hour workweek, and an end to the Vatican policy that bars hiring children of employees.

and installations in Iraq's southern port of Basra and the Fao oil terminal.

A communiqué from Iran's Joint Chiefs of Staff said Iraqi and Iranian forward positions were locked in long-range artillery duels on Sunday across the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, the 120-mile (193-kilometer) estuary that forms part of their common border.

Saudi Arabia and its five partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council, after their second emergency foreign ministers' meeting on the war in two weeks, called for a unified Arab stand as a basic requirement for peace in the conflict.

The council members, including Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates, are increasingly concerned at recent military gains by revolutionary Iran.

Diplomats said the members, most of whom have poured billions of dollars into Iraq's war effort, had limited room for political action in the face of Iran's insistence that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein be overthrown. Arab radicals, particularly Syria, favor Iran.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo held separate meetings Monday with Ahmed al-Dawood, the Iraqi ambassador, and Keyvan Rahnama, the Iranian chargé d'affaires, and told them Italy was ready to offer its good offices to mediate the conflict, Italian officials said.

They said Mr. Colombo noted that Italy repeatedly has called for a cease-fire since the war broke out in September, 1980.

Iraq Accuses Syria

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iraq Monday said a Syrian plane flew 19 miles (30 kilometers) inside Iraq Sunday before returning to Syrian territory.

An Iraqi communiqué said Syrian planes similarly violated Iraqi airspace on April 12 and 13.

Bern's Police Dislodge Youths From Building

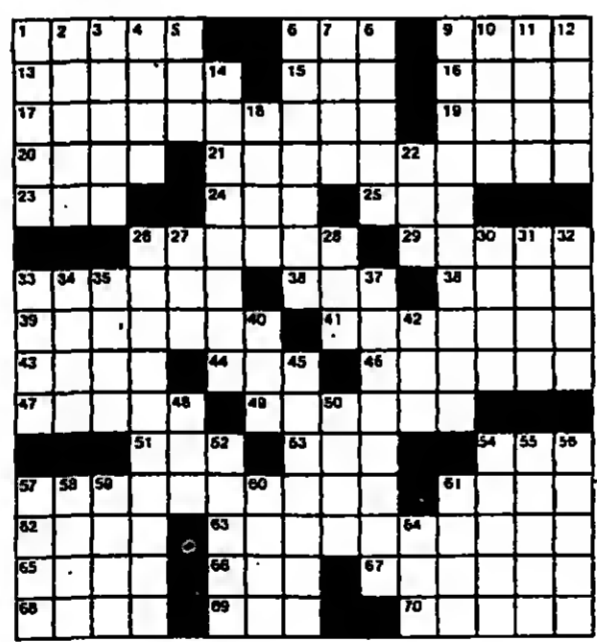
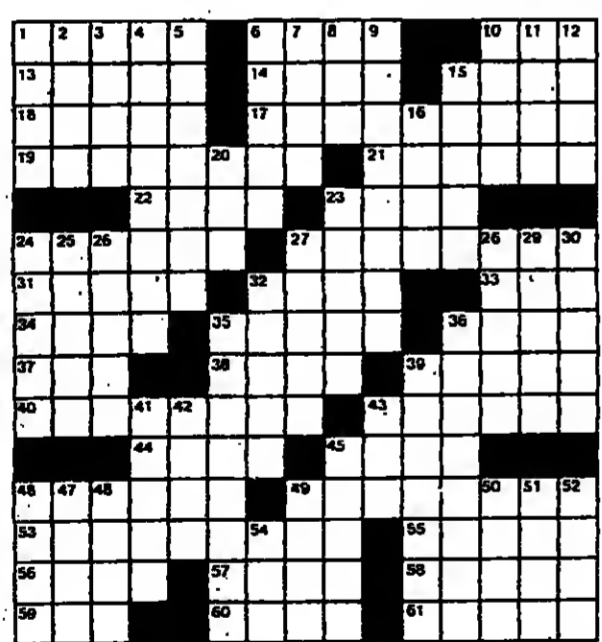
Reuters

BERN — Swiss police used tear gas and rubber bullets to drive away about 20 young people trying to occupy a youth center here that was closed last month, police said Monday.

The youths stormed the barbed wire-ringed building Sunday night and at least two climbed onto a low-hanging section of the center's roof before being driven back, they said. A statement from the Bern "Movement of the Dissatisfied" said its members occupied the center for an hour.

Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one

(See bottom of the page for answer)



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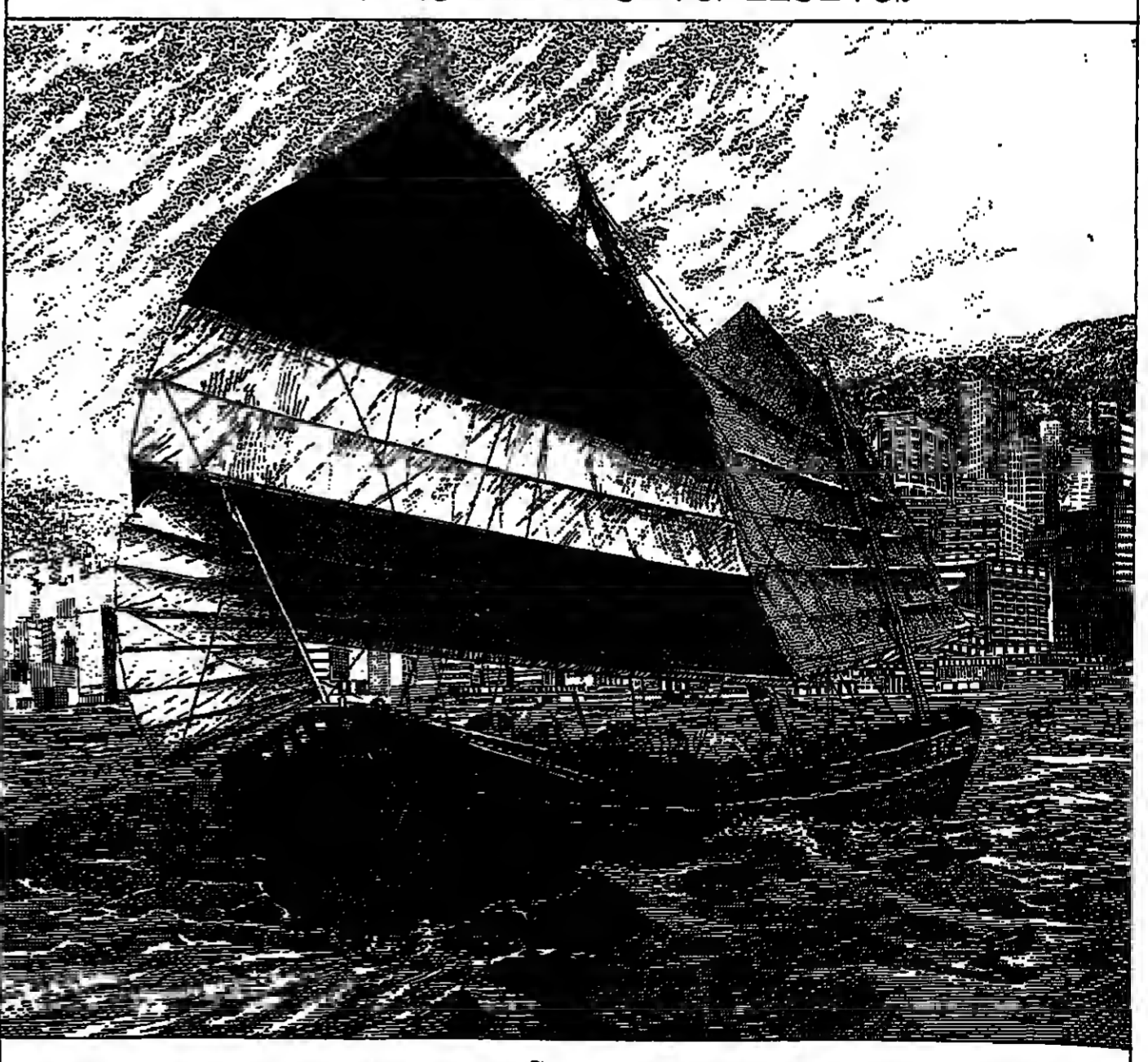
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ARTS/LEISURE

French Wine Venture
In China in a Ferment

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

TIJIAN, China — If the French and Chinese can survive the clash of cultures, a new "dynasty" may well have been born in the vineyards outside this city in northern China.

Dynasty is the name of a semi-sweet white wine being produced in a Chinese venture with France's Remy Martin Ltd. Both partners have high hopes that their vintage, which is especially fashioned to live up to bland Cantonese fare, will become a regular in Chinese restaurants abroad.

So far, the wine has fermented better than the partnership. The French, a fastidious bunch when it comes to wine, find the Chinese workers a bit too casual. The Chinese, not surprisingly, consider the Europeans too high-strung.

The little winery in the countryside north of Tianjin has thus become a laboratory for distilling cultural differences along with juice of the grape.

"The first thing we had to teach them was not to spit in the winery," groaned a Remy Martin official. "We really had to start from the beginning."

"Some of the French experts are not accustomed to working in China," said a Chinese winemaker. "When the electricity fails, they fly into a rage."

When Remy Martin decided to make wine in China in 1980, there was nothing but harmony on all sides. The French firm agreed to provide \$270,000 worth of winery equipment and, of course, expertise. China offered water, workers, electricity, plant and land.

Grape-growing regions

Remy Martin, which is best known for its cognac, chose the Tianjin site because it is one of China's traditional grape-growing regions with a latitude similar to Greece and because it is close to a port.

The Chinese were happy to convert a sleepy orchard commune into a foreign-exchange earner with rights to 62 percent of the joint venture's profits from sales.

The spirit of accord began to fade almost as soon as negotiators celebrated the contract signing with a glass of fiery Chinese, national and got down to work.

The French fired the first shot in what could be called the battle of the grape.

Remy Martin had agreed to buy grapes from local growers, who for generations have produced a musty variety — in principle, quite acceptable for winemaking — with a sweet aroma and flavor typical of the vineyards of Eastern Europe.

The problem was getting the Chinese farmers, who chiefly grew fruit for eating, to upgrade the standard of their grapes to that worthy of a French-label wine. To complicate matters, the growers knew they always could unload their product at local markets regardless of quality because the Tianjin area suffers from fruit shortages.

Remy Martin's experts were astonished to discover that the art of grape cultivation had not advanced much beyond the dark ages in China. Farmers shrouded each vine in paper bags to keep insects away from the fruit and in the process kept their fruit from maturing in the sun.

Farmers often brought their grapes in market a full week after harvesting — long past the point of freshness.

Primitive Methods

"Their methods were, how should I say, primitive," said Guillaume d'Avout, Remy Martin's managing director for Far East operations. "We had to tell them that we wouldn't accept damaged grapes or grapes that weren't fresh enough to make a wine for export on the world market."

When Remy Martin rejected half the grapes brought for sale in 1980, the Chinese peasants, who had never heard of quality control, were put off.

"The French were so picky, you just couldn't satisfy them," recalled Ju Lifan, a Chinese winery official. "They wouldn't buy grapes unless they had 18 percent sugar content. We had never heard of such a thing."

The fussy Frenchmen began getting their way by offering more money for top-quality grapes. Once farmers saw profit in joining the 20th century, they adopted modern techniques taught by Remy Martin's oenologists and improved their harvests so much that only 20 percent of their fruit was refused last year.

In the process, Remy Martin now spends almost twice as much for grapes in China as it would for comparable grapes in France.

All this fuels a fight over production costs that could sour the whole wine-making deal.

Ever conscious of the competitive wine market abroad, Remy Martin strives to hold down costs. So Dynasty can be reasonably priced.

The Chinese, who are as unaccustomed to competition as they are to fine wines, believe in cost cutting only if it does not cost them.

Although the French firm agreed to pay each Chinese employee the equivalent of \$120 monthly, the worker takes home less than a third of it. China's government gets the rest, supposedly to pay for worker "welfare benefits."

Remy Martin argues less about the size of the wage — which is low by international standards — than about the number of workers it is required to support.

"There is a natural tendency in China to increase the number of workers as much as possible," said d'Avout. "Chinese are not as concerned about productivity as we are."

Although a winery the same size in California employs no more than eight workers, the Chinese French venture carries 19 on its payroll, all originally unschooled in modern winemaking. The Chinese side originally demanded jobs for about 40, but whittled it down after Remy Martin insisted.

Two Accountants

Still, the nascent operation that has produced just 220,000 bottles of Dynasty wine since 1980 has two accountants — one to keep the money, one to list expenses — and a bookkeeper to record purchases.

Dynasty has already made its debut in restaurants in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia, selling for about \$5 a bottle. The French firm has been so pleased by initial sales that it is planning to almost double this year's output and try to break into the European market.

The Last Charge of Bobby Baker

By Henry Allen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Express card: Don't go broke without it.

Robert G. (Bobby) Baker sure didn't. Baker, a former white-house aide and Lyndon Johnson protégé convicted in 1967 of larceny, fraud, income-tax evasion and conspiracy, filed for bankruptcy. He claimed \$384,935 in debts, including \$72,000 owed to American Express.

That's right: \$72,000 to American Express, the same people who never seem to let one nickel slide from month to month, the writers of all those letters designed to administer psychological kneecappings, and the employers of squadrons of telephone enforcers who come on like a combination of your ailing mother and a middle linebacker until they get their money.

"All of that \$72,000 is pending since 1980, and it's from charges incurred in 1979 and 1980, according to the schedules filed by Baker," says bankruptcy attorney Brian Seiber, who has been appointed trustee of the proceedings. "Baker lists \$72,000 approximately, and says that the claim is disputed."

Pending for two years! And approximately! After all those calls and letters, isn't the exact amount buried into Baker's pretentious cortex like a cattle brand?

"It's remarkable," says Seiber. "I don't recall a debt to American Express that high. Most people would have been sued long ago. But Baker states that he is not being sued by American Express."

Informed that American Express refused to comment on this particular case, Seiber said: "I wouldn't talk about it either if somebody owed me \$72 grand."

The average cardholder is curious, nonetheless. How did Baker, who gained ultimate notoriety as a convicted felon, talk them into letting him run the debt that high and long?

"There is no preset spending limit on the American Express card. The limit on charges is determined by income, ability to pay back and our previous experience with you," says a company spokesman.

But what if the eye of the average cardholder is caught by, say, a Rolls-Royce Corniche, which is worth in the neighborhood of what Baker owes? "You'd have a problem, then," says the spokesman.

Spokeswoman Nancy Muller explains that there may be no preset limit, but in fact there's "a formula" for determining what a cardholder, such as Bobby Baker, could charge. But the formula is "not anything that we make public. It's a very sophisticated authorization system."

And Baker is a very sophisticated guy. "You're thinking that there's some special dispensation, but it's not true," says Muller. "As a rule, as a general rule, there are no special cases."

Then why hasn't American Express sued? Is it possible that in some cases, American Express doesn't do anything to collect?

"We don't do anything," Muller is quick (and loud) to state. "There are a thousand and one reasons why we might not have sued. Frequently we try many other ways. Usually you can say 'I can work something out with you. I'm expecting a check from my Aunt Tilly or my last employer.' People will say these kind of things and if we believe they're sincere, we can work something out."

Sincere is what Bobby Baker has always sounded, but how can American Express make sure that Aunt Tilly's check gets endorsed over to them?

"There are some sorts of means of getting it. I don't know what they are and I don't want to say. But short of suing, it's all just words. How are you going to scare Bobby Baker, Lyndon Johnson's golden boy, and doer of hard time, with a bunch of words? How can you scare anybody?"

"There's a delinquency charge of 2 1/2 percent, or \$10, whichever is larger," Muller warns, adding, in a tone of particular gravity: "After 30 days you can file your card."

As it happens, Muller has just checked the computer for the word on one Robert G. Baker, but hasn't come up with anything. She will reveal that much about this sad case.

Is it possible that Baker owes nothing on his American Express card? That he filed this as part of his bankruptcy because he's playing for public sympathy, trying to turn himself into the Robin Hood of consumer credit? Or is he merely assuming that to be alive is to be in trouble with American Express?

In any case, imagine the television advertising possibilities: we see a shot of a guy with a vaguely familiar face standing in front of the Capitol and saying: "You don't know me."

Neither, apparently, did American Express.

A Gander at Duty-Free Shoppers

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

GANDER, Newfoundland — "The Cubans are crazy for gum," said Shirley McMillon. "They don't just buy a pack or two. They buy a whole box."

McMillon has a detailed knowledge of the shopping traits of Cubans — and Germans, Scandinavians, Russians and Americans. She runs the duty-free store at the international airport in Gander, perched on the eastern tip of North America, where every year hundreds of thousands of people stop by for 25 or 30 minutes.

Gander is a very popular place for pilots who happen to run short of fuel over the North Atlantic or who see No. 4 engine erupt in flame over the vast uninhabited wilds of Labrador, halfway between Rome and Los Angeles.

Because jet engines do not break down on a schedule, there is little warning when 300 or 400 guests will suddenly drop in. So Mrs. McMillon puts in 16-hour days, keeps her store open 24 hours a day 365 days a year, and has five other women on 15-minute call.

Modest Purchases

"It's nothing for us to handle 250 customers in 25 minutes," she said. If things break right, she could have planned out following planolaid all day and do perhaps \$5,000 worth of business in 24 hours, although \$1,500 is more typical.

Her busy season is about to start. "We get the Oslo and Copenhagen flights on their way home," said McMillon. "And they are the top spenders." American customers are always looking for gifts, especially "cute" Canadian crafts such as furry seals and Indian dolls.

The Communists have the least

money, McMillon observed. Many buy a 30-cent pack of chewing gum as their gift to take home. "It makes you appreciate what we have," she said. The Communists are also quite struck by the "girlie" magazines, as McMillon calls the publications she keeps in the back corner.

In April, Mrs. McMillon noticed one Cuban apparently so enraptured by the magazines that she had to warn him that his flight was departing.

"No go, no go," he said. And McMillon recorded her first defector. The Mounties led him away to a new life in Canada.

On the other hand, one New York man flies to Gander every week for a couple of boxes of Cuban cigars, 25 for \$85. Sales of these are illegal in the United States.

Layovers have been a part of Newfoundland life for centuries. The Vikings stopped here on the way to North America. The British, who in 1583 made Newfoundland land their first overseas colony, stopped here on the way to Canada.

Now for almost half a century Gander International Airport has made a rather different living not from being a destination in its own right but from being on the way to somewhere, anywhere, else.

Russian fishing crewmen stop here on the way home. Small private American jets stop here on the way to a long weekend in Europe. Scandinavian charter jets stop here on the way to Miami or en route home from Los Angeles. East German soccer teams stop here on the way to Cuba. Minneapolis schoolgirls stop here on the way to France's chateau country.

"Gander is a great alternate," said Maj. Dale Stevens, a U.S. Air Force pilot who landed his cargo

craft here rather than try to fly five more hours to Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina with his right wing on fire.

Key Traffic Control Point

Gander, 30 square miles of federal forest along the great-circle route between Europe and North America, is also a military communications base and a key air traffic control point, as shown by last fall's controller walkouts here that paralyzed transatlantic flying.

The airport was built by the British in 1936 as a refueling point, preceding the nearby dependent town of 13,000 by almost 20 years. During World War II, Gander handled 300 flights a day, mostly supplies and bombs for Britain. Nowadays, 40 or 50 flights is a busy day. Each one pays 50 cents per thousand pounds for the privilege of landing, or about \$150 for a DC-8 and \$350 for a 747.

But the fewer planes carry more people, a total of about 800,000 a year, nearly four times previous business. The growth and the airport's 1,800 jobs are attributed largely to an international promotion of Gander as a kind of turnpike rest place for planes.

"We see very many changes," said Jack James, Gander's 63-year-old general manager, who helped build the place as a young man. Where once there was only woods now there are two runways, a control tower and nine gates surrounded by woods and a climate that, although fog-free more than some coastal enclaves, is more conducive to rust than sunburn.

4 Paintings Taken In Detroit Theft

DETROIT — The theft of four 17th-century Dutch and Flemish paintings from the Detroit Institute of Arts may have been the work of insiders, according to the museum's chief of security.

Adolph L. Smith said Sunday that alarms would have sounded if someone had broken into the building at night, and strangers would have been questioned during museum business hours.

The four paintings — "discovered" missing Friday — are "A Woman Weeping," attributed to Rembrandt; "Laughing Boy," by Frans Hals; "View on the Scheldt," by Albert Cuyp; and "St. Michael," by a Flemish artist, Lucas Franchoys the Younger.

Museum officials said the thieves apparently removed ventilation grates between a closet and a temporary storage room. The frames were removed and the small paintings were taken out by the same route, bypassing an electronic alarm and locking system.

Under Spreading Cherry Tree, the Museum Smithy Stands

By Gregory Jensen

United Press International

LONDON — Under the spreading cherry tree the museum smithy stands, a mighty man banging away each Sunday in a noisy footnote to an unusual art show.

Five years ago this exhibition would have been inconceivable, says Caroline Pearce-Higgins in the catalog for a Victoria and Albert Museum show called "Towards a New Iron Age."

This is the first British exhibition of the work of blacksmithing as an art form, an idea pioneered in the United States by members of the Artist-Blacksmiths Association of North America.

So it's fitting that when it fu-

ishes here July 10, the show of surprising iron constructions will be seen in Memphis, Tenn.; Flint, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Charlotte, N.C., and New York City.

Iron is one of man's oldest materials. But blacksmiths who heat and hammer and weld it into shape are conservative fellows, constantly imitating what the old-timers did. New materials and new technology left them floundering in the old ways.

"By the 1970s," Pearce-Higgins says, "blacksmithing in Britain had reached a low ebb. The craft was static."

But in Germany, Italy and especially in the United States there were men — and even blacksmith-

ing women — who were "experimenting with iron, attempting to give it new forms appropriate to the tastes and attitudes of our own time," she said.

These men and women saw no reason not to use iron as a unique raw material for sculpture. They set out to give modern forms to traditional iron objects like gates and fire screens. They proved that even jewelry could be made of it. In short, they treated blacksmithing as an art.

Founded in 1973

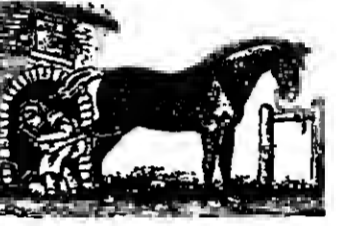
The American Artist-Blacksmiths Association was founded in 1973. Its 27 members determined "to preserve a dying craft." It has mushroomed to 1,500 members now, and Pearce-Higgins says:

"The revival of interest in blacksmithing in the U.S.A. has been quite remarkable. This revival is increasingly affecting Europe."

Five U.S. blacksmiths have worked in the current show, together with smiths from East and West Germany, Japan, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria and home-country Britons.

Their products show amazing versatility and considerable beauty. The Victoria and Albert puts jewelry, lamps and sculptures, furniture and ecclesiastical items into one small room and spreads the larger fences and screens into an outdoor courtyard.

There, under the courtyard cherries, blacksmiths from several countries demonstrate their noisy



art on Sunday afternoons. Among them are Achim Kuhn from East Berlin and Albert Paley from Rochester, N.Y.

Probably none of them will finish anything — blacksmithing is a slow business. But the show they illustrate, the museum says, "confirms the potential of the blacksmith's work as an exciting medium for the best in modern design."

Copenhagen's Image

By Ole Duus

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Copenhagen is slowly shedding its image as the porno capital of Europe. Sex and pornography have been done in by the Tivoli Gardens and the statue of Hans Christian Andersen's "Little Mermaid," according to a new survey of prominent foreigners.

"Just a few years ago porno loomed near the top in a similar poll," said Prof. Ejler Alljaer of the Copenhagen School of Economics.

Alljaer, who conducted the study over the last three years, said that on a list of attractions that prominent foreigners spontaneously associate with the city, pornography and sex rank 15th. Tivoli Gardens, the venerable amusement

park, and the mermaid statue took the top two spots.

Alljaer gathered his data for "The Global Image of Copenhagen," from more than 2,000 responses from "key personalities" around the world to a questionnaire. He mailed it to people in more than 100 countries selected from the International Who's Who and similar books. About 35 percent responded.

The study was published at a time when many residents are criticizing the city's glass-and-concrete urban renewal, the dwindling of the population of the city proper (down by 100,000 over 10 years to 500,000) and increasing noise and air pollution.

Copenhagen's international reputation is far better than its own citizens tend to believe, he reported.

'Swan Lake' Revised

By Noel Goodwin

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For a costly new production of "Swan Lake" at the Coliseum, London Festival Ballet director John Field has come up with several fresh thoughts in choreography, and a new twist to the story. Here it is Prince Siegfried who is under thrall in the villainous von Rothbart, who mages up both the swan ladies, Odette and Odile, to lure the prince in his doom.

It is not quite clear why this should be, although von Rothbart is first seen as a sinister courtier in the first act, when he is banished by Siegfried's mother for leading her son into dissolute ways when he should be getting himself wed. Later von Rothbart returns to gloat over the queen-mother when he has sprung the trap of Odile at the end of the ballroom scene. Is it just revenge? Or could it signify a bid for the throne?

Field has not thought this through as much as he might, so that any possible strengthening of the ballet's dramatic tragedy fizzles out in the last act, the leading characters simply running off stage to their deaths. Here too, the designs by Carl Toms, lavish as to costumes but cumbersome in scenery, fail to secure a convincing ending, which Field wanted to be close to the original scenario, with the lake waters overflowing the scene.

This is festival ballet's fourth production of the classic since it first staged the full ballet in 1965. It also means there are now four

quite different versions in the repertoires of British companies, including the two royal companies (each with a separate production since last winter) and Scottish Ballet. Yet the challenge is such that if all the best features of these were put together it still would not make an ideal "Swan Lake."

In any case, however ingenious the storytelling, the ballet still depends for success on the dancing, in association with the immortal Tchaikovsky music. Festival Ballet has a new music director in the Belgian-born Charles Vanderzand, whose first-night conducting of this production was at times disconcerting in both tempo and balance. Many dances were unduly slow, but if this was to accommodate the dancers they did not often look any better for it; sometimes the reverse.

Several Casts

The first of several casts was led by the former Paris ballerina, Evelyne Desutter, with distinction of classical style more in her Odette than as Odile. She was followed by Andria Hall, stronger in bravura as well as dramatic character. Their respective princes were Jay Jolley and Ben van Cauwenbergh, both personable and expressive, with assured if not always very polished dancing.

Italian newcomers Renata Caldeni and Maurizio Bellera were excellent in a new pas de six choreographed by Michael Pink to the first-act waltz, and MAZ Skoog outshone both his female partners in the familiar pas de trois. The character dances in the ballroom scene are all newly staged by Maria Fay, with variable results, and Field's own choreography for the last act will benefit from further thoughts.

This "Swan Lake" will next be seen in London Festival Ballet's summer season at Royal Festival Hall, nightly from July 27 to Aug. 7.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan's Steel Industry Profit Off

TOKYO — While Japan's major steel companies — Nippon Steel, Kawasaki Steel and Kobe Steel — were recording much lower operating profits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1982, the country's two leading steel pipe makers, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Nippon Kokan, showed reported profits, analysts said Monday.

Nippon Steel reported a 34.8 percent drop in operating profit to 114 billion yen (\$470 million), its first decline in four years. Kawasaki Steel reported a decline of 23 percent to 70.6 billion yen, and Kobe Steel had a fall of 34.2 percent to 30.2 billion yen.

Sumitomo's operating profit rose 16.8 percent to 106 billion yen and that of Nippon Kokan was up 9 percent to 70.2 billion yen. The analysts said this was the result of a surge in export volume and the price of seamless pipe.

Mitsubishi Motors Profit Up 58%

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Motors said Monday its 58.2-percent profit increase in the year ended March 31 was mainly the result of a foreign exchange gain arising from the yen's depreciation against the U.S. dollar.

The fourth largest Japanese automaker, which is 15-percent owned by Chrysler, reported an increase in profit to 13.2 billion yen (\$54 million) from 8.34 billion a year earlier, on sales of 1.1 million yen.

Air India Orders Three Airbus

NEW DELHI — India has ordered three A-300B-4 Airbus aircraft for the national flag carrier, Air India, an airline spokesman said Monday. Two aircraft are to be delivered in July or August and the third in November.

Chinese Give Offshore Test Results

PEKING — A new test well in the Bohai Sea in an area being jointly explored by China and Japan is producing large amounts of oil and gas, the Xinhua News Agency said Monday.

It said the well, in the southern part of the Bohai Sea, is producing an average of 2,850 barrels of oil a day and 70,800 cubic meters (2.5 million cubic feet) of gas. The oil and gas is being produced from a section about 10,200 feet deep (3,100 meters), the news agency added.

Aramco Liquid Gas Output Sets High

BAHRAIN — Arabian American Oil Co. said Monday its crude oil production in Saudi Arabia last year was unchanged from 1980 at 9.6 million barrels daily, but liquid gas output rose 21 percent to a record 448,169 barrels daily.

Aramco, which pumps about 98 percent of Saudi Arabia's crude oil, reported that proven oil reserves rose in 1981 to 116.7 billion barrels from 113.5 billion in 1980. Proven gas reserves rose to two trillion standard cubic feet from 68.8 billion in 1980, the company said in its annual report.

Manhattan Garments Unit Gets Loan

HONG KONG — Dewey Estates, a subsidiary of the Manhattan Garments Group, has obtained a \$55 million Hong Kong dollar (\$96.7 million) four-year loan, Asia Pacific Capital said Monday as agent for the credit.

Proceeds will be used to finance the development of a residential complex on the southern part of Hong Kong Island. Interest was set at 1.5 percent over the Hong Kong interbank offered rate, a spokesman said.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Machine Tool Orders Rise in U.S.

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Orders for new machine tools in April rose 11.6 percent from March to \$153.8 million, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said Monday.

Shipments, however, fell to \$303.2 million, down 26 percent from March and 31 percent from April, 1981, the industry group reported.

The rise in orders was the first

month-to-month improvement since October, but analysts were cautious about heralding the end of a two-year slump.

"The trend is in the right direction, but orders still remain depressed compared to a year ago," said David Eisenberg, an industry analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein, a brokerage house. April orders were down 51.9 percent from April, 1981.

"We welcome the improvement," said James A. Gray, president

of the industry association, "but economic conditions hanging over business like a cloud are still not conducive to a strong recovery. However, as interest rates come down, capital investment should improve."

At the peak of an upswing that started in late 1975 and lasted until the middle of 1980, quarterly orders stood at \$1.2 billion, compared with the recent \$300 million. The industry has a 9.2-month backlog, down from the 20-month backlog at the end of 1979.

For the first four months of this year, new orders were \$660.6 million, down 46 percent from \$1.24 billion during the corresponding period last year.

Auto companies account for about 40 percent of the orders in the machine tool industry, and Mr. Eisenberg said that both Ford and Chrysler are expected to place some large orders by the fall. The auto industry was the principal impetus for creating the last boom in the industry, and it is likely to lead machine tools out of the latest slump, Mr. Eisenberg said. "The question is how long the recovery will last."

The longest steady upswing in machine tool orders occurred between the second quarter of 1958 and the last quarter of 1966, sustained by strong orders from the auto industry. A normal healthy period in the industry lasts at least two years, according to Mr. Eisenberg.

He added that Acme Cleveland and Cross & Trecker are the most dependent on the auto industry for new orders. Other important customers of the machine tool industry are the airlines, makers of heavy farm implements and construction companies.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 28/31, excluding bank service charges.

| | \$ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | Y.F. | Y.F. | Y.F. | Y.F. | Y.F. |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 2.36 | 7.45 | 16.022 | 7.240 | 3.411 | 17.076 | 5.280 | 117.23 | 39.37 |
| Brussels | 2.345 | 4.835 | — | 36.34 | 1.805 | 9.35 | — | — | — |
| Frankfurt | 1.7715 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| London (10) | 1.2610 | 2.2220 | 55.25 | 21.52 | — | — | — | — | — |
| New York | — | 1.271 | 0.6254 | 0.1322 | 0.5090 | 0.3582 | 0.256 | 0.0789 | 0.1252 |
| Paris | 6.1705 | 10.364 | 26.72 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stockholm | 2.895 | 1.574 | 65.13 | 22.68 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 BCU | 1.7177 | 0.5482 | 2.2847 | 0.2233 | 1.2324 | 2.4422 | 45.141 | 2.0222 | 0.1328 |
| 1 SDN | 1.1241 | 0.6276 | 2.4262 | 0.6888 | 1.4614 | 2.9187 | 49.8482 | 2.5402 | 0.9779 |

Dollar Values

| | \$ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | Y.F. | Y.F. | Y.F. | Y.F. | Y.F. |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Swiss | 1.4922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Australian | 0.954 | 0.6041 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canadian | 0.765 | 0.6041 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Japanese Yen | 0.0074 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| South African Rand | 0.0041 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
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(a) Commercial trans. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

For Europe, Soviet Pipeline Equals Jobs

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

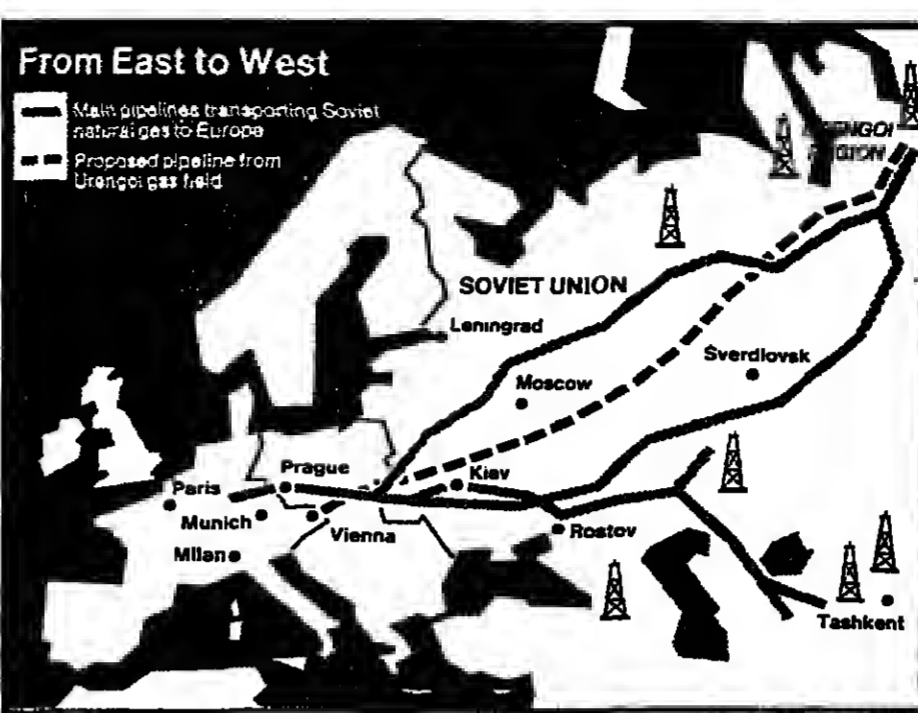
PARIS — Beseated by rising numbers of jobless and gloomier recession, European leaders attending the Versailles summit this weekend undoubtedly will ask President Reagan why he wants to block the project that they are counting on to help reverse these trends.

The project is the planned 3,700-mile (5,920-kilometer) pipeline that would carry Soviet natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. The Soviet Union plans to order as much as \$15 billion of heavy machinery and steel pipe for it.

Behind arguments over just how vulnerable the NATO allies would be to Soviet control over their natural gas is the fact that, on the other hand, this project would inject a stimulating dose of orders and jobs into Western Europe.

There have been recent hints that the United States might turn a blind eye and let the project go forward. What could emerge in Versailles is a deal under which the United States would ask European leaders to tighten trade credits to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The Reagan administration contends that the pipeline would make Europe dangerously dependent on Soviet energy supplies and provide the Kremlin with hard currency that could be



From East to West
Main pipelines transporting Soviet natural gas to Europe
Proposed pipeline from Urengoi gas field

spent on weaponry. The United States has banned the export of machinery built by General Electric and Caterpillar Tractor for the pipeline.

Europeans consider the Soviet Union a more dependable natural gas supplier than such Third World producers as Algeria, which has

cut off supplies to France and Italy in a bid to lift prices.

Guenter Maubach, a member of the managing board of the West German steelmaker Mannesmann, one of the project's prime contractors, reckons that 2,500 jobs in his company

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Official Seeks Aid For French Firms

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Nationalized industries in France will need 30 billion francs (\$4.9 billion) in state-aided investment over the next two years, according to Pierre Dreyfus, the French industry minister.

In a radio interview Sunday, Mr. Dreyfus said the funds are needed primarily in the steel industry but also are necessary for the chemical and electronics sectors.

The two-year target dwarfed the 9 billion francs allocated for state-owned industries in the 1982 budget — already a level of public borrowing that caused an outcry among the hosts of France's recent nationalized banks.

Of the 9-billion aid package, two-thirds is to come from loans to the nationalized sectors from the nationalized banks. The rest is to come from an increase in the value-added tax. Of the 9 billion, steel — Usinor and Sacilor — is to get 4 billion; the metals and chemical giant Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann is to get 2 billion, and a number of electronics companies are to get most of the rest.

Mr. Dreyfus, who headed Renault, the state-owned automaker, before he joined the government last year, said that the budget deficit, even with heavy investment, should be kept below President Francois Mitterrand's target of 3 percent of gross national product.

The government's policy, he said, was not to protect lame-duck enterprises but to modernize French industry so it could compete in the international market.

Asked whether his investment target would be accepted by the other French ministers, Mr. Dreyfus said that he was trying to convince his colleagues that the country needed growing industries to generate budget revenue.

He said that France's steel industry — already heavily in debt to the state — is the most urgent priority for the government, which in nationalizing the industry last year promised to restore it to profitability by 1985.

Mr. Dreyfus said that in the next few weeks the government



Pierre Dreyfus

will announce plans for reforming the industry. He indicated that France hoped to reduce steel output to between 22 million and 24 million tons a year but did not intend to entirely dismantle steel work in any community where it is a major part of local industry.

Singaporeans Clear Subway

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore has announced it will go ahead with construction of a multi-billion dollar urban railway network, to be known as the Mass Rapid Transit.

The weekend announcement, by Minister for Communications Ong Teng Cheong, follows more than 10 years of public debate and feasibility studies costing 10 million Singapore dollars (\$4.8 million).

Funds to build the MRT, estimated to cost 5 billion dollars, are to come from the sale of land reclaimed from the sea fronting the central business district, Mr. Ong said.

The MRT, expected to cover 44 miles (70 kilometers), including 12.5 miles underground, is designed to link all the major housing estates with the business area. Construction is scheduled to begin in 1984 or 1985, when the present labor shortage.

Market Holidays

Markets were closed Monday in the United States and most of Europe for holidays.

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Long-Expected Blow Rocks Sugar Futures

By H.J. Maidenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The blow that the world sugar futures market had been bracing for since May 5 finally landed Friday, when the price of the July contract plunged 0.42 cent a pound, to 7.80 cents. For the week, the loss was 0.45 cent.

The other deliveries showed somewhat smaller losses for Friday and the week. Each hundredth of a cent is equivalent to \$11.20 on each contract of 112,000 pounds.

While the market in foreign sugar had been expecting and absorbing heavy selling since President Reagan ordered the reimposition of import quotas on May 5, the severity of last Friday's price break stunned many traders. After all, world sugar futures had already tumbled more than a cent since Mr. Reagan's proclamation.

The independent U.S. cane sugar refiners had sought an injunction against the new quota system, and on Thursday the judge said he would reserve judgment. This also provoked some late selling last week.

Indicator of Intensity

Another indicator of the intensity of the selling was that volume on New York's Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange last Friday rose to an estimated 11,000 contracts from 6,100 the day before. Open interest is expected to show a large drop when it is reported Tuesday morning.

"What many longs didn't realize, or ignored, was that Tuesday is first coffee day to deliver sugar against the July contract, and the shorts are more than eager to do so," one broker said. "The country is awash in sugar, and the full impact of the new quotas will not be felt for a long time."

What the steady open interest and volume in world sugar futures did not disclose was that the hedging changed rapidly. Many domestic producers, refiners, merchants and other hedgers turned to No. 12 domestic sugar futures on the same exchange.

The No. 12 market had been relatively inactive since the import quota system was abandoned in late 1974. Most domestic and foreign hedgers preferred the far more active and thus more liquid No. 11 world futures.

"Since May 5, domestic hedgers

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SPORTS

Evert, Jaeger Paris Semifinal Foes; Connors, Vilas and Noah Advance

By Nick Stour

PARIS — While she was never seriously in trouble, Chris Evert did, for a change, have to sweat a few points Monday at the French Open tennis championships. The top seed defeated Lucia Romanov, 6-2, 6-4, to gain a semifinal spot against fellow American Andrea Jaeger, who defeated Virginia Kuznetsov, 6-1, 6-4.

The other women's semifinalists will be decided Tuesday, when Evert's opponent will be either Martina Navratilova or Zina Garrison.

The male participants were still vying for quarterfinal spots, and Monday's winners were Australian Peter McNamara, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, American Jimmy Connors, and Frenchman Yannick Noah.

McNamara, a runner-up in three tournaments this year, needed only a few minutes to defeat Ecuadorian Andres Gomez, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3, 3-6, 11-9; the two had played Sunday night for as long as they could see, and resumed the match Monday, 9-9, in the fifth set.

Vilas, like Evert, has progressed through the tournament without serious challenge. His latest victim was Andres Maurer of West Germany, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Noah Rallies

The top-seeded Connors beat Chip Hooper of the United States, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4, and Higueras defeated American Eliot Teltscher, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

Wojtek Fibak of Poland took the first two sets from No. 8 seed Noah, 6-4, 7-6, but the Frenchman won the next two, both by 6-4, before rain briefly halted the third.

'Rerouted,' Floyd Is Winner Of Memorial Golf by Stroke

By John Radosca

DUBLIN, Ohio — Ray Floyd went through "a very emotional experience" Sunday in winning the Memorial golf tournament by two strokes. He said he had "rerouted" his mental attitude "away from negative thinking" — meaning a reluctance to play in this event, one of the most prestigious on the professional tour.

On a windy day, Floyd shot a steady 71, one-under-par for Jack Nicklaus' Muirfield Village Golf Club, to take and hold the lead while his opposition floundered.

Floyd came from one stroke behind and then broke out of a four-way tie with a splendid 20-foot birdie putt on the 13th hole. He added another birdie at the 15th, this one from a greenside sand trap.

Floyd's 71 gave him a total of 281. Four players tied for second at 283: Roger Maltbie, who had led the first two rounds; Gil Morgan, who shared the third-round lead with Maltbie; Wayne Levi and Peter Jacobson.

Maltbie and Morgan, who played in Floyd's threesome, shot 74; Jacobson had 72 and Levi a 70.

Pin placements were difficult and, with the stiff breeze, made low scores difficult. Floyd and Levi were the only front-runners to break par Sunday; only nine players beat par in the final round.

It was Floyd's first victory and his fifth top-10 placement this season. It came after a second-place finish at last week's Atlanta Golf Classic. It was his 16th career victory on the PGA Tour, which began in 1963.

Among Floyd's previous victories are the 1969 Professional Golfers Association championship, the 1976 Masters and the 1981 Tournament Players Championship. His most recent was the Westchester Classic last summer.

Remarkable

With his \$63,000 purse, Floyd reached \$158,610 for the season, the ninth in which he has won more than \$100,000. His best was 1981's \$239,365. His U.S. tour career earnings total \$1,950,597.

The remarkable aspect of his Memorial victory was that Floyd was nine strokes behind Maltbie after the first two rounds. But in Saturday's storm-disrupted round, Floyd made up eight shots with a

set at 3-3. Noah wrapped up the match by winning the final three games and will meet Vilas at the quarterfinals. Higueras will play Connors, while McNamara will face Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina.

Evert was leading in the second set, 4-0, when Romanov, a 23-year-old Romanian, put some suspense into an otherwise routine rout by tying the score, 4-4. "I'm kind of glad it was a close match. I certainly needed one," said Evert, who until Monday had not lost more than two games of any set in three lopsided victories.

In the semifinals, Evert and Jaeger will be playing each other for the fifth time this year. Each has won twice, and Evert recalled Monday that she had been able to beat Jaeger, 15, by going on the offensive, especially with drop shots.

She said that Jaeger was hitting the ball harder than before, and that her forehand was especially dangerous. "She took my second serve a few times and belted them for winners." Of the upcoming match, Evert said: "I'll have to be more aggressive. Not necessarily more and-volley, but I'll have to make the winning shots and open up the court."

Jaeger said her triumph over Romanov was not as easy as it appeared. "Even though it was one-love, there were a lot of close games and I had to work for the points," she noted. "I came to the net a few times and tried to take advantage of some points instead of just waiting for her mistakes. Maybe I'll try to do that against Chris."

Both McNamara, an Australian with a number of doubles titles, and Gomez, who has one of the

fiereest forehands in the game, have been real attractions in the 1982 French Open. Each has a sense of showmanship and a penchant for the point, and their lively matches — even before they played each other — have provided appealing alternatives to the dreary groundstroke duels.

"I think I have the game that people like to watch," said Gomez, whom McNamara beat earlier this month to reach the final of a tournament in Hamburg. "It's important to win, but it's also important to put on a good show."

Men's Singles Fourth Round

Peter McNamara, Australia, def. Andres Gomez, Ecuador, 4-0, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 11-9; Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, def. Andres Maurer, West Germany, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1; Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Chip Hooper, U.S., 6-1, 6-0, 6-4; Yannick Noah, France, def. Eliot Teltscher, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

Women's Singles Quarterfinals

Chris Evert, U.S., def. Virginia Kuznetsov, U.S., 6-1, 6-4; Andrea Jaeger, U.S., def. Martina Navratilova, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-4.

Twins: Unseasoned, Underpaid and Dead Last

By Ira Berkow

NEW YORK — The Minnesota Twins are the youngest, the least experienced, and the most poorly paid team in baseball. It may not come as a shock to learn that they also have the worst record in baseball — 12-38 and an 11-game losing streak — and hold last place in the American League West.

The Twins, who completed a series with an 8-6 loss to New York Sunday in Minneapolis, have 13 rookies on their 26-man team; most teams carry perhaps two or three rookies. The Twins have started as many as seven first-year men at one time.

They have also been involved in several trades this spring that resulted in the departure of their more experienced players.

The team's average age is 25 1/2, and several of the players have only recently come out of the lowest levels of the minor leagues. The average age for the rest of the American League is 28.

In the dugout in Baltimore before a recent game, Manager Billy Gardner, chewing on tobacco, was asked if the Twins have a problem in not knowing the opposing players. "No," he replied, "they just look 'em up in their bubble-gum cards."

Not knowing each other might be a greater problem. "Sometimes," said Pete Redfern, a pitcher who has been with the team for four seasons, "I look around the clubhouse at all the new faces and I feel as if I've been added."

Infielder Larry Milbourne was traded from the Yankees to the Twins recently. "I don't know if they really want a winner or if they're just trying to keep the payroll down to stay in business," said Milbourne, the oldest player on the team at 31. "I haven't been here long enough to know."

From all this comes the question: What has Griffith wrought? "We're building from the ground up," said Calvin Griffith, the Twins' president. "If your supposedly established players aren't playing like they're supposed to, why keep them?"

Below Average

Griffith is the man who has made the trades, brought up the rookies and pays the salaries, such as they are. The 13 rookies all make the major league minimum — \$33,500 a year. The average salary on the team is \$65,000; the major league average is \$190,000.

When he traded away the shortstop Roy Smalley and the catcher Butch Wynegar recently, Griffith was rid of the only two players he had ever had with large, long-term contracts. He also got rid of Rob Wilfong, Roger Erickson and Doug Corbett, veterans with good salaries. But of the five, all except Erickson were having slow starts this year.

"People who call me cheap," said Griffith, "never have to make a payroll. I'll tell you this: This is one club that always pays its bills. A lot of clubs can't say that. We own nobody."

At 71, Griffith is part of a family that goes back to the turn of the century in baseball. References to him range from "the last dinosaur" to "the last pure baseball man."

Undisputedly, Griffith has an eye for talent. In 1967, when Rod Carew was about to be sent down to the minors for more seasoning, he insisted that Carew stay. Said Griffith: "He'll out only be the starting second baseman, he'll make the All-Star team — this year." Carew did.

Four summers ago, Griffith saw Kent Hrbek in a sandlot game in a Minneapolis suburb, and he told his scout, "Give him anything he wants." That came to only \$35,000, but he got Hrbek who, now a Twins rookie, is tied for third in the American League with 10 home runs.

"I feel we're in the same situation that the Oakland club was in a few years ago," said Hrbek. "We stay tough in just about every game and that makes us think our day will come."

The Griffith family is the last ownership left in the league that is only in the baseball business. Other owners can draw on conglomerates to pay for free agents; the Griffiths have had chronic money problems.

This year, the Twins have moved from old Metropolitan Stadium in suburban Bloomington to the municipally owned Metrodome in downtown Minneapolis.

Some observers think the move will add to the pressure on Griffith to produce a winner, which would mean paying to keep its future stars.

Griffith has said that free agency could run baseball, and so he has either lost or traded such would-be high-priced players as Carew, Lyman Bostock, Bill Campbell, Larry Hsieh, Geoff Zahn and Dave Goltz.

"What We Don't Have . . ." Although the Twins have been losing, they haven't been losing disgracefully. They have been blown out only twice, each time 12-1. On a West Coast trip, they lost six of eight games by one run. And in Detroit recently they lost three close games, two in extra innings.

Manager Gardner came down with laryngitis because of the hoarseness he had during those games. "I got thrown out of two of the three games," he said. "I can't remember the last time I was thrown out of a game."

"But the umpiring was bad. I think the veteran players on other teams intimidate the umpires, and because we're young we get the short end of the stick."

Gardner said the Twins, being a young team, have made youthful mistakes, mistakes the umpires might not call on someone else.

"Like in Detroit," said Gardner. "The score is tied and it's the ninth inning, we have a runner on second and no outs. We hit a long fly ball and the runner goes to third. But the umpire says he left the bag too soon, and he's called out. Oh, I was so mad."

Was he thrown out of the game? "No," he said, "I was already gone."

The players lack Griffith at his word that if the players play winning ball, he will be responsive. "I'll pay them what they deserve," he said, "and not what their agents think they deserve. But if I think they deserve a million a year, I'll pay it."

In a show of confidence, Griffith has renewed Gardner's contract through the 1983 season. Said Gardner: "I'm just happy to still be in the big leagues."



Jimmy Connors

A convincing 6-1, 6-0, 6-4 winner over Chip Hooper.

Indians' Hurler Keeps Pair of Streaks Intact

United Press International

CLEVELAND — Len Barker pitched a seven-hitter and Andre Thornton and Toby Harrah hit home runs as Cleveland defeated Chicago, 4-2, here Sunday. It was the Indians' seventh victory in a row and Barker's fourth career decision without a loss against the White Sox. Barker (6-2) struck out 10, walked only two and retired the last 11 batters in order.

Cleveland erased a 1-0 deficit by taking advantage of Dennis Lamp's wildness in the third inning. With one out, Lamp walked

Harrah and Mike Hargrove before he finally put one in the strike zone to Thornton, who drove the pitch over the left-field fence for his 13th homer of the season. Harrah's 10th home run came leading off the seventh.

The loss was Lamp's first of 1982; he has won four. It was also his first road defeat in nine decisions since joining the White Sox early last year.

Rangers 8, Royals 1

In Arlington, Texas, Billy Sample hit two homers and Dave Hostetler added another to spark Texas to an 8-1 rout of Kansas City. Doc Medich (3-2) went the distance for the first time this season.

Ble Jays 6, Orioles 0

In Baltimore, Jim Golt and Roy Lee Jackson allowed only one hit between them — Rick Dempsey's fifth-inning single — in pitching Toronto to a 6-0 romp over the Orioles. Rookie Golt (1-2) struck out six and walked four before leaving in the seventh; Jackson registered his fourth save. Jim Palmer (2-3) took the loss.

Yankees 8, Twins 6

In Minneapolis, Willie Randolph singled in Dave Collins from second with one out in the 10th and New York went on to hand Minnesota its 11th straight defeat, 8-6.

Brewers 7, Angels 3

In Anaheim, Calif., Cecil Cooper hit a two-run home run to cap a four-run fifth that rallied Milwaukee to a 7-3 triumph over California.

Tigers 5, A's 2

A's 10, Tigers 3
In Oakland, Calif., a six-game

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Slamming Indy's Door at 200 mph

By Dave Kindred

INDIANAPOLIS — The Indianapolis 500's closest finish ever was memorable for Gordon Johncock's slamming a 200-mph door in Rick Mears' face and for Mario Andretti's cussing out a hot-foot car that caused a wreck before the race.

Stock-car boys usually display such antics, while the high-dollar Indy-car jockeys tip-toe around because they know a second's brassiness can mean instant disqualification. But with a four-car crash at 80 mph on the pace lap, and with Gordon, at age 45, out wanting to let fate rob him again, 300,000 witnesses had themselves a piece of drama Sunday.

At an average speed of 162,029 mph, Johncock won by .16 of a second over Mears, the favorite and pole-sitter. While only eight of 33 cars were running at the end, no driver was injured.

Mears, who led for 71 laps, left behind with 40 to go and seemed beaten after a leader-bender accident delayed his final pit stop. He was 10 seconds behind with 10 laps left, a killing deficit most times, when he began mounting hot-pursuit laps of 198 mph.

No Looker

As each second of his lead dwindled away, Johncock knew it by signal from his pit crew. But he never saw Mears' image in his mirror. He never looked.

History was on Gordon's mind. He won in 1973, when rain stopped the race early, but that victory had meant nothing. No celebration, only 133 of 200 laps completed — and Swede Savage and Art Pollard were dead.

So Johncock wanted a second triumph that would be a first, really, and with 10 laps to go he thought also of how victory had escaped him in 1977 and 1981. A checkered flag, no celebration, only 133 of 200 laps completed — and Swede Savage and Art Pollard were dead.

He won't see history in your rearview, but Johncock knew it was there. "With 10 laps to go, I was saying, 'Is it going to stay together? Is it going to stay together?'" he said. "It was on my mind every second."

And this: Because of an abnormal bending of the left rear tire, Johncock's car banded poorly those final 10 laps. It was "pushing" — meaning the car's front end drifts toward walls. Pushing at 200 mph makes a fellow as gray as Johncock has been for a decade.

And there came Mears. Mears had lost three or four seconds on his last pit stop when he bumped into a straggler looking for a place to park. Having qualified at a record 207 mph, Mears ate up ground on Johncock's Wildcat-Cosworth until, with a lap to go, they were flying toward Turn 1 in tandem.

This was after 20 laps of good-old-boy running — Johncock switching his racer to and fro, cutting off every path Mears might find around him. "I tried every

thing," Mears said. "Gordo did a hell of a job."

Going into Turn 1 for the last time, Johncock was a car's width above the track apron. Mears moved inside him as they got ready for a turn that a driver once likened to "going 120 down a city street and turning into a dark alley."

Mears moved his right front tire alongside Johncock's left rear. Good, but not good enough. Cogan walked alongside Andretti, gesturing, until Andretti again pushed him away.

"He couldn't handle it," Mears said. "He was in first gear," Andretti said, "and he tried to get the jump on everybody by the flag, and it spun out. He did exactly what you're not supposed to do. He crowded Foyt, and he obviously wasn't paying attention to what he was doing. . . . He couldn't handle the responsibility of the front row."

What had Cogan said to him? "The usual abbie," Andretti said. And what did Andretti say to the kid? "You don't want to hear it." So the loser of last year's 500 after a nine-month legal battle didn't even start 1982's.

And 1982's runner-up was a little wiser. "One more lap," Mears said, "and it might have been .16 in the other direction."

"It would have been mighty tough," Johncock admitted, "because I didn't have anything left and it was getting worse every lap. On the third turn of the last lap, in fact, I went so low I hit a bump I didn't know was there. The car bottomed out, so I went to a white mark. I saw it on the victory lap."

"I had to back off when that happened, and if Rick had known that he might have got by me right there."

So Johncock got a break. About time.

Indy Finish
INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — The finishing order of Sunday's Indianapolis 500 by driver, chassis-engine, laps completed and, for the top 10, average speed:

1. Gordon Johncock, Wildcat-Cosworth, 200 laps, 162,029 mph.
2. Rick Mears, Penske-Ford, 200, 162,026.
3. Parnelli Jones, March-Cosworth, 199, 161,327.
4. Tom Sneva, March-Cosworth, 197, 160,668.
5. Al Unser, Ligonier-Cosworth, 197, 159,885.
6. Don Whittington, March-Cosworth, 196, 157,225.
7. Jim Hickman, March-Cosworth, 187, 152,662.
8. Johnny Rutherford, Chaparral-Cosworth, 187, 152,977.
9. Herm Johnson, Eagle-Chevy, 184, 152,448.
10. Hendy Holmes, March-Cosworth, 183, 152,341.

11. Bobby Rahal, March-Cosworth, 174 laps.
12. Gary Bettenhausen, Lightning-Chevy, 158.
13. Victor Panosyan, March-Cosworth, 158.
14. Danny Sullivan, March-Cosworth, 148.
15. Chris Goss, Wildcat-Cosworth, 147.
16. Bill Whittington, March-Cosworth, 121.
17. Michael Chandler, Eagle-Chevy, 104.
18. Tom Skelton, Eagle-Chevy, 94.
19. A.J. Foyt, March-Cosworth, 94.
20. Johnny Parsons, March-Cosworth, 92.
21. George Sailer, March-Cosworth, 92.
22. Danny Ongais, Interceptor-Cosworth, 88.
23. Jerry Sneva, March-Cosworth, 87.
24. Phil Fitts, Eagle-Cosworth, 86.
25. Pete Halsmer, Eagle-Chevy, 38.
26. Tony Bettenhausen, March-Cosworth, 37.
27. Geoff Brubaker, March-Cosworth, 32.
28. Joe Gurnea, March-Cosworth, 31.
29. Kevin Cogan, Penske-Ford, 8.
30. Mark Donohue, Wildcat-Cosworth, 8.
31. Roger Mears, Penske-Cosworth, 8.
32. Dale Whittington, March-Cosworth, 8.

Gordon Johncock
On my mind every second.

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On my mind every second.

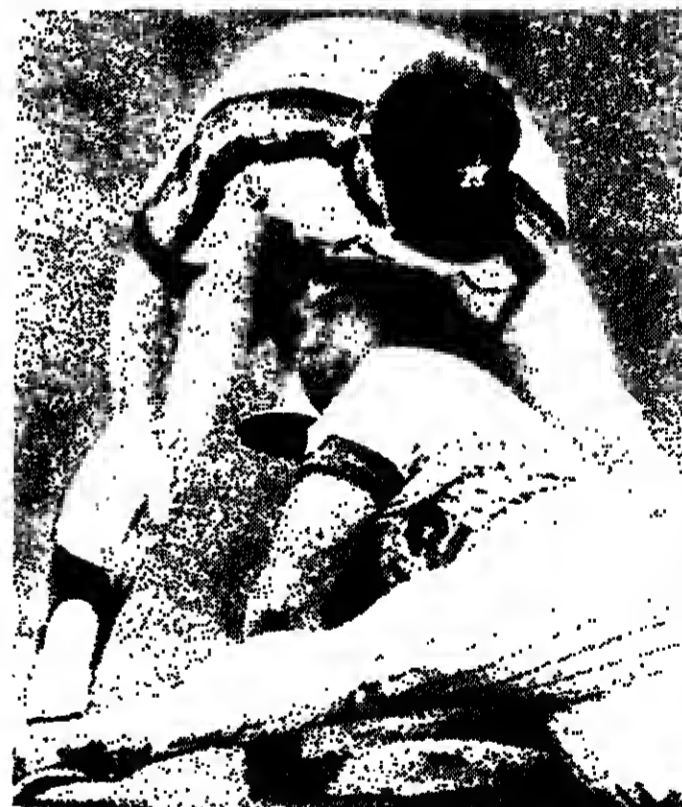
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Ray Floyd coping with

